The Saturday Evening Post.

VOL. IV.—No. 10. PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 6, 1825. WHOLE No. 186.

TERMS—$2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 at the end of six months, and $3 00 if not paid within the year.

Published by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 53 Market street, four doors below Second street.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for $1—larger ones in proportion—a liberal deduction made to subscribers.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LIGHT AND SHADE.

In childhood's morn, the heart is light
With joy and bounding glee,
And thoughtless mirth and wild delight
Join in gay revelry;
But Pleasure's wing is wearied soon,
Her playful flight is ended;
And tearful then is childhood's noon,
For sorrow there is blended.

And ardent Youth, the merry chime
Awakes in Beauty's bowers,
And rapture'd, holds the crutch of Time,
The while he culls the flowers:
But Time has wings to fly away,
And bring the hour of sorrow,
The cruteh is soon his only stay,
Which he from Time did borrow.

And warm from manhood's flowing tongue
Steals the fond nuptial vow;
The bridal song with joy is sung,
Hope plays upon his brow;
The lurid storm-cloud soon appears,
O'er their bright sky it pillows,—
When evening weeps her dewy tears
The Bride sleeps 'neath the willows.

And when the sun-beams, meek and warm,
Of love once shining bright
Are overcast by raging storm,
Oh, what will cheer the night
Of darkling grief that thickens round
And o'er the bosom hovers,
But the calm sleep beneath the ground,
Which the green curtain covers!

Then warm thee in Joy's sunny Light
Before its noontide fade,
Ere sorrow comes with darksome night,
And brings the Blighting Shade:
For love is but a tinsel gem
That owns corrosion's power,
And Joy is but a rifled stem,
And Hope its drooping flower. WILFRID.

LINES.

I gazed upon her cheek;—the fever
Of deep disease was burning there,
And every utterance of her air
Was pain;—yet, like a young deceiver,
She smiled to bear me tell my fear,
And bade me be of better cheer.

I kissed those burning cheeks, and started
To find them so unearthly hot;
I kissed her lips, but wondered not,
For ere from them my lips were parted,
The burning of her labouring breath
Told me of rank disease and death.

I pressed her willing hands; the languor
Of listless suffering made them twine
More lovingly and long in mine;
And 'gainst myself some nameless anger
Arose, that I should be so well,
And she in pain unspeakable.

I told her of my fear and sorrow—
Selfish and thoughtless that I was,
Thus by my wretchedness, to cause
A woe her sickness could not borrow:
And then she wept, and bade me spare
No more unhappy thought on her.

It was soon o'er—that heetic colour
O'er her young face a moment ranged,
And then too rapidly was changed
For one—oh! ghastlier and duller;
And her forced smile could bring no flush;
The life-springs of her heart were hushed.

She sunk within my arms, and firmer
Than the poor heart that throbbed to hers,
With many agonies and tears,—
Laid her pale head, without a murmur,
Upon my breast,—so calm her air,
I thought she would have slumbered there.

It was the last time that we parted—
It was the last time that we met:—
I went from her without regret,
Because I deemed me broken-hearted,
And thought with a pleased hope, that I
Should with my soul's best idol die.

And living yet! aye, a lorn tower,
From which the habitants are gone,
Where the wild fox and spectre wan,
In festival of darkness cower,
And howl such dirges of dismay,
As keep all living things away.
MELANCHOLY.

LINES INSCRIBED TO ELLEN.

Oh, breathe once more those strains divine,
Such swelling notes of harmony
Can the enraptured soul enshrine,
In sweet and listening extacy.

They tell of happy hours gone by,
Which shone in cloudless brilliancy;
When sorrow's bitter vagrant sigh,
Ne'er wrought the heart to agony.

When joy with roses bright did strew,
Sweet Childhood's path so plenteously,
And o'er each fleeting moment threw
Her brightest dreams of infancy.

O, would those day-dreams smile once more
In unalloyed tranquility;
And each protrusive care be o'er,
Which sinks the heart in misery.

Thy music hath a soothing charm,
That speaks of former happiness,
Can soften pain, can woe disarm,
Or steep it in forgetfulness.

Then breathe once more those strains divine,
Such swelling notes of harmony,
Can the enraptured soul enshrine
In sweet and listening extacy. MARY.

TO J. L. D*****.

Oh! haste thee, from a clime afar,
To that where friends who love thee are;
Haste! haste! thee o'er the briny deep,
And many an eye will cease to weep:
A mother's heart will give with bliss—
A sister give the welcome-kiss;
And SUSAN'S eyes will brighter beam
The golden rays of "love's young dream"

In fancy oft methinks I see
Thy vessel stem the foaming sea;
Each seaman's heart doth seem to rise
With hope again to feast his eyes
On some bright object in that land
Where beauty waved her lily hand,
When erst he left its peaceful shore,
To roam the raging billow o'er.

It should be so!—each heart should meet
With kindred heart, and mutual beat—
For though too oft they're doom'd to sever,
'Twere doubly sad to part forever;
Love ne'er was made to waste its sweets
In silent grief, but ever beats
Th' enraptur'd soul with flame divine,
Whose hallow'd beams in heaven shine!

And thy lorn watch-hour HOPE will cheer!—
Sweet thoughts of those beloved and dear,
Will banish many a bitter pain,
'Till we, oh, joy! shall meet again:
Then haste thee, from a clime afar,
To that where friends who love thee are;
Haste! haste thee o'er the briny deep,
And many an eye will cease to weep!
ORLANDO.

THE MORALIST.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Extracts from the MSS. of a Friend.

'Tis said "a sense of our ignorance is the first step to knowledge," and as thee has by thy own confession, learned the first lesson, which I consider the hardest, 'tis not so difficult to progress in the path when we have once conquered the barriers that opposed entrance therein. Patience and perseverance are the most needful companions; therefore 'tis best to engage their services if we wish to prosecute our journey beyond the plains.—But do not suppose the acquisition of mental treasure tends to clothe the mind with a feeling of self sufficiency—or teaches it dependance on its own natural or acquired powers!—No—far otherwise—for the more we learn—so much more we doubt ourselves—and our present stock of knowledge, being, in comparison with what lies beyond us, but like a grain of sand on the sea shore, or a drop of water in the midst of an ocean, we become too humble, too conscious of our own nothingness, to be elated with, or boast of, our mean attainments. I never found those the most ignorant who thought themselves so; but have very often proved to be so, some who valued highly their actually limited knowledge, and wished also to impress others with a sense thereof.—The visible creation contains an inexhaustible store of materials, for the employment of the mental powers. There may we range and not grow weary at this fountain; drink and not be satiated. The soul is an active, restless being—it cannot remain in a state of indolence, if it has no other food provided, it will prey on itself—it must therefore have an object before it to prevent this calamity—some purpose, either good or evil, to animate—some hope, to the fulfilment of which it may direct every means within its power—or some fear, it must exert itself to prevent. Therefore, my dear friend, is it not advisable to seek a rational employment for this busy being—this spark of immortality, which is imperishable, and for the cultivation of which we must render a final account, before the judge of all the earth! All our pursuits here are circumscribed—our hopes are often blasted—our desires ill-directed—our joys transient—nay, our very existence, frail and uncertain. But here is our hope, and the crown of our rejoicing—that there is a world to come, not made up of shadow, but true and very substance; where the soul may pursue its search after knowledge; free and undisturbed—where hope is lost in fruition—joy is unbounded, unalloyed—where we shall no more be disquieted by the fear of death—and our last and loved ones, shall dwell with us forever, and "circle the Throne of God rejoicing."

Communicated for the Saturday Evening Post.

Some account of THOMAS PAINE, in his last sickness

After W. H's family began to visit him, which was a few weeks previous to his death, (they being near neighbors at Greenwhich,) he was much engaged in writing, which he performed with great difficulty, bolstered up in bed, with something placed before him to rest his paper on; his shoulders also being stiff, so that he could not move them, which, together with what M. R. saw, convinced her beyond a doubt, that he was spending his little remaining strength, to leave behind him a proof of the abhorrence of those principles, which he had much of his life been endeavouring to inculcate; this circumstance occasioned M. R. to be less careful to preserve or remember what she saw and heard:—but what became of the manuscripts has not been fully ascertained, but it is reported and believed, that it was sent to a certain Printer in this city, (since deceased) and while preparing for the press, was purchased at a considerable expense, by some of Paine's former friends, and suppressed.

The first time M. R. saw him, she was going from Meeting, and when opposite the house where he resided, she asked a lad who was with her, if he knew Paine? he replied, *yes*; she then asked a description of his person, not knowing that she had ever seen him—he asked if she had ever seen the devil, telling her he looked like *him*. A voice from the door, replied, "if he only *looked* like him it would do." She then perceived that the identical person was at the door, (which before was hid from their view with trees,) and had heard the conversation. During the time of Paine's illness, M. R. was unwell, and the Physician who attended him, was called to her; she asked how Paine was? the Doctor replied, "very ill, we (meaning the Physicians) think we have never before seen such a suffering object—but he tells me to-day," added he, "that his bodily distress is nothing compared with that of his mind." When she had recovered, she went to see him, and in another apartment found a French woman, who had accompanied him from France, in great distress, wringing her hands, and lamenting that she had forsaken her husband, friends, and religion, to embrace the principles of Paine; that she had spent three years in following him, but that now he told her those principles would not stand, and charged her not to build upon them—and now, says she, I have none to look to. There was a statement in one of the papers, a few weeks previous to his death, that two Clergymen went to see him, and that he treated them roughly. M. R. asked him if it was correct? he told her it was not, but that he had sent for a Clergyman, who came attended by an Elder, and supposing Paine wished him to proceed in their usual manner, proposed prayer. Paine told him he did not send for him to pray, as he did not conceive that any form of prayer invented by man could avail, but that his motive in sending for him, was for the relief of his own mind, to correct an error, which he supposed him (the priest) to be in, and then asked him if he thought he was authorised by Christ to preach? This offended the priest, and he withdrew.—Paine remarked, that he preferred the priest much to himself, but feared his being in an error might be an injury to others. The last visit she made him, on entering the door, she perceived him to be in supplication, (she usually found him in prayer or writing,) and turned to go out, but his nurse spoke to him, and said there was a friend from Mr. H's, come to see him; he paused and asked her to walk in and come near him, saying, "I hope you are a friend to God and to Christ;" and after another pause, asked her "If she had ever read any of Paine's writing?" she replied, she had when she was very young, and did not know better; he queried what she thought of the book; she says, "Dost thou really wish to know what I thought?" he replied, "I trust you are one that has brought the truth, and would not sell it to please such a vagabond as I am." She then told him "she thought it was in effect more like a serpent than any thing she had ever read; that, for days after perusing it, she could not think a good thought, but some of his reasonings would twine around and repel it, and seeing the other children of the family eager to take it up, she could find no peace until she had committed it to the flames;" he then made an exclamation, denoting the horror of his mind, saying, "It had been better for my poor soul at the present day if all the world had like you destroyed them—but the world was glad to have it so;" adding, "If Satan ever had an instrument on earth to lead into the ways of darkness, I have been one. I have passed many sleepless nights in endeavouring to pervert the right way." When she took her leave of him, he requested her to ask Mr. H. to come and see him, saying, "I love to have him by me, for when he sits by my side, although he says very little, it seems as though the devil himself was silenced, and I feel as though I could do nothing but pour out my prayers and tears before God."

At a certain time, when some of the family were there, one of Paine's former friends and adherents came, and opening the door called out roughly, "Paine I have heard fine lies about you, one is that you are dead, and another that you have recanted, and turned Quaker—as you lived like a man, I hope you will die like one." When he had shut the door, Paine said, "You see how I have lived—this has been my heaven—these, my friends, can do nothing but afflict me."

He wished W. H. to endeavour to obtain permission for his interment in Friend's ground. W. H. let him know he hardly thought it probable it would be granted, stating his reasons; and on applying found Friend's sentiments to be as he expected, which he informed Paine of, with the necessary explanations; he was affected with the refusal, but thought it just, and afterwards left directions to be interred on his own farm at New-Rochelle, giving the field, by will, for a place of interment for poor strangers.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

MESSRS EDITORS,

I observed in your last paper, that you are under the impression you have two correspondents whose signatures are Henry. The pen of one is laid down never more to be resumed. He did not appear by one signature alone, but many, Eugene—H. W. N.—N.—and a variety of others which it is useless to mention—but no more shall we be interested by perusing any of his productions, unless you have some of his pieces still on file, (for I perceived in your paper of February 19th, a reply to Ida, which was answered by him immediately)—I never hear or see the name of Henry, but I am reminded of my poor friend—I fancy I can now see him as he was but a few months since, and can scarcely realise the truth that we shall no more meet on earth—alas! he is dead, and died far, far away, from all he loved, in a land of strangers. There was no kind Parents, Sister, Brother, or Friend, to smooth his pillow, speak comfort to him, or hear his last prayer—horrid thought, to be deserted in a dying hour. For a long time he had been trying to resign himself for that awful and dreaded moment. I trust he was prepared for it. It was impressed upon him that his stay would be short in the place to which he went—so it proved, for in three short weeks he found a grave. And that narrow house encloses a heart that was never formed to bear the trials, misfortunes, and disappointments to which we are all liable, and of which he had a plentiful share.—His friend will long regret this amiable young man, whose greatest fault was an excess of feeling. A day or two before he sailed he handed me the following lines, which were the last he wrote for any friend.—If you will give them a place in your interesting paper, they may be gratifying to some of his acquaintances, but particularly to

HENRY'S FRIEND.

Feb. 21st. 1825.

"If there's a world beyond our own,
Where friendship's sacred ties are known,
Where they whose hearts were join'd on earth,
In the soft links of holy worth;
If there's a twilight path but given,
My soul shall search for them in Heaven.

Oh! why does ev'ry hope I clasp
Sever, when once within my grasp?
And why! O, need I ask of thee,
That still shall prize my memory,
In the lone path of hope that's given,
To guide the wandering step to Heaven.

Could we o'errule the laws of chance,
Or tame the lurid lightning's glance;
Then! Oh! and only then, might we
Bid ev'ry bounding pulse "be free"—
And hang upon the vestige given,
For joys of yonder distant Heaven.

Cherish my mem'ry in thy heart,
Thine from my breast, can never part;
O'er ocean tost—in danger's hour,
Upheld by the endearing power,
My spirit, o'er the pathway given,
Shall tread on, in its light of Heaven."

HENRY.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

DESULTORY SHEETS—No. 6.

"Pensive memory there retraces
Scenes of bliss forever fled;
Lives in former times and places,
Holds communion with the dead."

Montgomery.

The mind, properly in unison with the harmony of nature, finds entertainment and instruction at every step, and its moments of reflection are filled with subjects ever delightful. Contemplation loves the shade of the forest, and our lighter spirits the bloom of the fields. Sadness points to the one, whilst joy entices to the other; and though, in general, joy is as welcome to the breast as home to the buffetted wanderer, yet there are moments when its brightest flashes are resigned for the shade of life, and the spirit of peace whispers us from the glare of the world. When under the influence of this feeling, whatever accords with the solemn sensation within us, is doubly dear; the night is then more welcome, for our joys and our sorrows seem remspired by the twilight. 'Tis then that I love to walk amidst the aged trees that overshadow the village church, and surround that silent place of the dead where they reign in peace, nor heed the commotions of the world:

"The storm that wrecks the winter's sky,
No more disturbs their sweet repose,
Than summer evening's latest sigh
That shuts the rose."

I have so often wandered in the burial ground of our village, that all the graves, and the stories of many of their inhabitants, are familiar to me. They were mostly honest, harmless people, whose lives presented nothing to attract the attention of an inquirer. I was, however, interested in the story of the tenants of two graves, which were made side by side in one end of the yard. Adelaide de Lisle and Francis Berton were their names, both natives of Paris, where they had passed the first bright years of youth, and where they had plighted their vows of love. The fathers of the young lovers were both men of respectability. Some difficulty had been made at first in regard to their nuptials, but these had been obviated, and the wedding was now fixed to take place when Francis should have reached his 21st year, of which he yet wanted more than six months. It was during this time that the French revolution broke out, and blasted all their hopes. The father of Adelaide was a man of a quiet, peaceable turn of mind, who meddled little with politics, and who scarce gave himself the trouble to applaud or condemn the measures of government; consequently he was all unfitted to flourish in those days. Monsieur Berton, on the contrary, was one of the first who raised his voice against the acts of Louis; his fiery spirit was all anxiety and activity; he was prepared to sacrifice every thing to the cause in which he was embarked; and the friendship of M. de Lisle, and the happiness of their two children, was soon given up—the marriage was forbidden. The negative feelings of De Lisle could not screen him from the suspicions of the Revolutionists—ruin was impending o'er him, whilst he, all unconscious of it, thought his quiet life a sufficient guarantee of his safety. Francis, at this time, obtained some information of the danger of the parent of his Adelaide; he flew to his father, and besought him to use all his means to save him. The spark of friendship was not quite extinguished in M. Berton's breast; he resolved to endeavour to save his former friend, and was successful, although a large part of his property was lost, and M. de Lisle was admonished to quit France.—Happy to escape from scenes that were becoming shocking to humanity, he determined to embark for America, and at the first opportunity he put his resolve in practice, and with his daughter and servants, sailed for the United States, in a vessel crowded with emigrants from their native land. When the ship had arrived at her destined port, he determined to settle in the interior, and for this purpose, attended by a number of his countrymen, he proceeded into the country, and formed a settlement at the village where I now write. Here, in the course of a year, the industry of the settlers had caused the prairie to wave with a welcome harvest; whilst the gaps in the woods showed the progress of their axes. But the heart of M. de Lisle was rendered heavy and sad, when he looked on his beloved Adelaide. The maiden strove to fulfil all the duties which were now incumbent on her, and scenes and occupations so new had, in some measure, tended to divert her mind; yet they could not sooth her to forgetfulness—waking or sleeping, her fancy's flight was held on rapid wings; the joys once known, and the hopes once felt, were again recalled to her memory; but, oh! how changed—they walked the spirits of brighter days, when love was the theme of her soul, and the object of her affections was the companion of her pleasures. The summit from which she had fallen was indeed a blissful one, and the contrast was fast triumphing o'er the once lively girl. Her father saw the traces of sorrow in the fading hue of her cheeks, and in the sinking lustre of her eyes. He dreaded the approach of fixed melancholy, and his calm heart wept. The village was fast increasing in prosperity—numbers of homeless emigrants had penetrated into the woods to join the settlement; for there they were sure of finding a resting place amongst their fellow-countrymen. The children of the forest, the roving Indians, beheld the houses of the settlers rise and increase with surprise; curiosity would often draw them to inspect a scene so new, wrapped in their skins or blankets, and stately as the towering tulip tree; every week they might be seen, striding o'er the new clearings, or along the anticipated streets, with a piercing eye, from which nothing was concealed, though curiosity appeared to have no place in their countenances; their whole demeanour being marked by dignified reserve. It was now the second summer of M. de Lisle's residence in the country; the glowing sun had ripened the grain on a natural meadow which they had tilled, and the settlers with joy prepared to begin their harvest. 'Twas a lovely day, when they commenced their labours, with faces beaming pleasure, but over which a pensive cloud would now and then steal, when they thought of France and her vineyards, which were brought forcibly to their minds by the broad foliage interwoven amongst the neighbouring trees. The female part of the inhabitants were also busy in providing for the harvesters, for amongst them almost every one had a father, a brother, or a lover; Adelaide was directress of a portion of these joyful damsels, who sighed when they saw sadness was not banished from her cheek. When it was time to partake of their mid-day meal, and all were assembled for that purpose, news, the most interesting that could reach them under present circumstances, spread through the little community. A party of strangers were approaching the village; in the insulated situation in which they were placed, every one felt interested, and each strove to catch a glimpse of the party, which was soon discerned winding along a near hill. Presently they struck into the woods, and in a few minutes they gained the main road at the edge of the village, a weary band, mounted on lean horses, and guided by an Indian of a tall figure. A simultaneous movement conducted the villagers forward to welcome them; to one who appeared to be of superior rank to the others, M. de Lisle directed his steps; the stranger was dismounting, his back to the worthy man who came to receive him, he turned his face—'twas Francis Berton. M. de Lisle started with surprise and joy. To Adelaide, his daughter, Berton was indeed welcome. * * * * * The spirit of hope again fanned the fire of joy into existence in the breast of Adelaide, and the soul of Francis throbbed with delight. If possible, absence has strengthened their attachment, and they now believed they should never more part. Francis' father had fallen a victim to an ascending party, his mother had before paid nature's debt, and he, no longer bound to France, had fled in anxiety to America.—The Indian who accompanied Francis and his emigrant party from the next settlement, had accepted of the proffered hospitality of M. De Lisle, and was a silent observer of the inmates of his house; tall, robust, and of a noble appearance, nature had endowed him with those characteristics which draw forth the applause of uncultivated man. No one could gaze on his symmetrical form, replete with manliness, without admiration, and an intercourse with him developed an elevation of intellect that excited respect. At first he had proposed staying a day or two, but now a week was gone, and he showed no desire of departing; his blanket was thrown aside, and its place usurped by a hunting frock, presented him by Francis. A particular attention to his dress was visible, and an additional graveness seemed added to his national taciturnity; his manners became so altered, that it was evident something worked upon his spirit. When two weeks had passed since the arrival of Francis, and preparations were making for his marriage with Adelaide, one evening M. De Lisle strayed alone through the trees a short distance from his house, revolving in his mind scenes of other days.—That day the Indian's actions had been particularly remarked by M. De Lisle, who had gazed with anxiety at the flashings of his keen eye. A thought of the strangeness of his behaviour, in thus making his home amongst whites, had just crossed his mind, when the Indian stood before him; a ray of the moon, shining through the trees, showed that the stern grandeur of his features was almost lost in agitation. The Indian's hand rested on M. De Lisle's arm, and, with all the energy of his people, he addressed him—"Father! the second night that I drank of your cup, and eat of your food, and shared a white man's fare, I thought a spirit came to me when I slept—the frowning spirit of my father—who bade me fly with the east wind, where the sky would be my roof, the forest my dwelling, and where the white man's foot never stepped! I would have spoken—but the spirit pointed to the west, and vanished. Scarcely had I time to fasten on my moccasins, when another spirit came. My father's spirit was stained with blood—the arrows at his back were slung in a gory quiver. How different was this form! The blasted oak is not more different from the wild-rose! This was a maiden—she did not bid me stay—but I could not move. I was chained there. She had long dark hair, floating like the black clouds of a midnight storm; her eyes were full, like the panting deer's, and her form was what I thought, till then, had been confined to the abode of the Great Spirit. She spoke the language of a nation o'er the waters. Father! have you e'er seen such a being in your dreams?" M. De Lisle was overwhelmed with astonishment; he began to suspect the truth. The Indian resumed, "Have you ere known such a being?—but you are not an Indian. Father! I mean your daughter!" M. De Lisle tottered back a step from the piercing gaze of the warrior, whose countenance was beaming with a more than human expression, in which pride, love and fierceness were all conspicuous. "I love her!—yes, *I love her!* 'Tis the first time I ever spoke that word. The tiger-spirit of war, is chained by a woman! Father! the son of a mighty chieftain demands your daughter!—Speak!" M. De Lisle summoned to his aid the feelings of a father, and answered him—"Onega! wherefore is it that you thus distress me. You demand my daughter, bred to all the refinements of a civilized life, and wish her to share the wilderness with you! Know you not that she is all unfit to become your bride. She would sink with terror in a storm, and with fatigue from a day's journey. She could not live without the shelter of those houses, and the conveniences of our mode of living. With you, she would be like a summer's flower put forth to feel the blasts of winter. She could not live." "Father! I am a Chieftain!!—the axe shall ring in the forest, and a dwelling like the white man's shall arise!" "Say no more, Onega—she cannot be thine!" "She shall! she must be mine!" "Never!" "She shall! —the Great Spirit knows it!—the lightnings cannot be chained, nor the Indian's soul!—the ball flies to its mark—'tis not so sure as an Indian's resolve! Once more, Father! I demand your daughter! The Spirit above waits your answer." "It cannot be!" said M. De Lisle, "she is betrothed to another; and even though that was not the case, she never could be yours!" "The Great Spirit hears you, and he reads my soul. I have said it, white man—I am an Indian!—she is Onegas!!" At the last words, his voice swelled—contempt and determination quivered on his lip, as he drew up his tall figure and darted into the woods, leaving M. De Lisle to retrace his way to the house, in apprehension and anxiety. The abrupt departure of the Indian, created but little suspicion in the family; for they knew the irregular habits of his race. But when M. De Lisle communicated the substance of his interview, the next morning, to Francis, the pulse of the latter leapt in agitation; for he was acquainted with the undeviating tenor of an Indian's resolve. He knew that not time, nor place were screens from his hate. He had yet to learn the force of his love. Apprehension of Onega confined Adelaide, for some days to the house, during which time preparations were making for her marriage with Francis. At length they were united, and the wilds of America witnessed the consummation of a love commenced in Paris. The thoughts of danger from the Indian were subsiding, and Francis and M. De Lisle hoped he had forgotten his love and his threats. A few days after their marriage, Francis and his wife, accompanied by her father, walked a short distance from the house to enjoy the pleasures of a clear summer's evening, and inhale the fresh breeze that sang through the surrounding woods, charged with the balmy breath of numberless pines, on whose tall heads the moon-beams were sleeping. The dampness of the dew becoming unpleasant to Adelaide, her husband returned, for a moment, to the house, to procure her a shawl. Scarcely had his figure disappeared in the dusky shadow of the trees, and Adelaide grasped the arm of her father, when they started at a rustling amongst the leaves, and Onega sprang into the path. M. De Lisle clasped his daughter, and would have cried for assistance, but a blow from a second savage felled him to the earth, where the outstretched arm of the Chief scarce had time to save him from the tomahawk that glittered above his head, as he tore Adelaide from his arms, and bore her, bewildered with fright, to the woods, into the recesses of which they immediately dived, and commenced a precipitate retreat. When Francis returned, unable to discover the objects of his search, he would have sought them farther, but a wandering glance which he threw around, showed him the situation of M. De Lisle, who was stretched, as though dead, upon the grass. Adelaide was gone! Onega rushed into his mind. Half distracted, he bore M. De Lisle to the house, who recovered by the motion, confirmed all his fears, and told of the proceedings of the savage. Immediately Francis alarmed the village. All felt interested, for all loved her; and before Adelaide awoke from the bewildering effect of her flight, several parties, headed by experienced woodsmen, with one of whom was her husband, had rushed forth to the pursuit. Night could not hide the paths through the woods from the pursuers; they dashed along them with a quick and anxious pace. Francis listened intensely to every sound that disturbed the silence of the forest, and strained his eyes to pierce its gloom, but in vain; and he prayed for the break of day, when the hunters hoped, by the light, to discover some traces of the flight of the fugitives, in the leaves. At length morning did come, and its bright rays glittered on the heavy dew which was lying around, and awakened the feathered choir from their night's repose. Anxious eyes were now bent on the leaves and dew, seeking in them to discover the tracks of the Indians, for experience had taught the hunters to mark steps where to another not a vestige of a track was visible. At length, to the joy of the party, evident signs that the Indians had passed that way became apparent, and a sharp look-out was kept; for it also appeared that they had not been long gone. The pursuers hurried on with the greatest rapidity; for in the celerity of their movements, was their chief hope. A mile or so ahead lay the river, and from the quickness of the pursuit, and the recent traces of the Indians' flight, they hoped to reach it, ere the fugitives had crossed with their prize. Francis' soul was wrought up to an intensity of feeling; he swept along the path, with his eyes fixed on its turnings, unheeding the sharp stones and briars that obstructed his way.—They were now almost to the river's side, when, descending a hill, the keen eye of the leader discovered an Indian on the opposite one, which rose at a short distance from the water; the trees immediately hid him from view, and the party prepared for the rencontre. The feelings of Francis were agonising. The valley was aroused, and the top of the hill gained, in dead silence; when the rocky cliffs that overhung the river, studded with a few oaks, burst upon the sight, and the objects of their pursuit were seen almost within rifle shot; under shelter of the bushes they crept along a short distance, ere they were discovered by one of the Indians, whose ready rifle was in a moment at his cheek; but before he could draw the trigger, a ball from a hunter took effect, and he fell. Onega threw one glance at the approaching party, and seizing his unresisting victim with the might of a tiger, sprang amongst the rocks that rose around in towering masses, followed by his companion. Francis and his party rushed forward to the pursuit, and their superior speed soon brought them near Onega, whose fainting burthen clogged his steps, though at the same time it saved him from the avenging bullet; had he have kept the path, he must have been at once overtaken—this he was aware of, and he secluded his enemies by turning amongst the masses of rock, where he was soon lost sight of. At this moment, the party caught a glimpse of Onega's companion, making his way at the foot of the rocks, and the next heard a sound as though he had plunged in the river. They had reached a rock, that at a considerable height jutted over the water, and which formed a component part of one of the sides of a large chasm, upon whose rocky floor, but little elevated above its waters, the river fruitlessly endeavoured to cast its billows. Presently a slight noise was heard, and the companion of Onega's flight was seen darting a canoe around the foot of the cliff; a moment sufficed for the unerring marksman, and the Indian lay stretched a corse in the little boat, which he was apparently endeavouring to convey to Onega, at some place of easier access. To secure the boat was now a main object, the perpendicular sides of the cliffs forbidding an approach to it by land, and should Onega gain it, he could at once cross the wide river, and in all probability escape with the unfortunate Adelaide. Francis and his friends were more than an hundred feet above the canoe; they determined to cast down a fragment of stone and crush it; but the opposite rock arrested their attention, for Onega, bearing his lovely burthen, was seen winding along its frowning side, supported by a perilous foot-path, so small that it seemed scarce large enough to uphold him from the yawning chasm, and which had not been remarked by his pursuers. From the foot of the cliff, to which the Indian was winding his course, there was no retreat but by water, and by cutting off his return, and destroying the canoe, it was impossible he could escape and carry Adelaide with him. Two of the villagers hastened to provide against his return, whilst the others prepared a piece of rock to cast from the cliff. A feeling of fear for Adelaide alone withheld Francis (whose nerves were stretched to their fullest tension by anxiety) from giving the signal to throw it off, until the Indian had obtained a safer path. Presently his way widened, and appeared but little dangerous during the rest of the descent. The Indian sprang forward; a few minutes more, and he would gain the boat, and Adelaide be lost. Onega and his helpless victim were upon the broad brow of a part of the cliff which hung a fearful distance above its solid foundation; his tall dark figure rising like the genius of the place. At this moment the piece of rock fell like lightning, and with increasing force crushed the little canoe to atoms. The spray flew up from the water like the foam of a cataract, and the retreating waves dashed against the cliffs, as though chiding them for the severity of the blow. The savage stood for a moment like one bewildered. The sound echoing along the shore, and the answering bellow of the chasm, awakened the sleeping senses of Adelaide; but she awoke to destruction; her hands were stretched forth towards Francis, and her eyes followed their direction; the Indian threw one furious glance around; escape with the unhappy Adelaide was impossible, with a powerful motion he raised her in his arms, and an awful shriek re-echoed through the rocks, as he hurled her headlong from the cliff! Her dress moved an instant in the air, the next a sound so dull, so heavy, and so full of mortality, arose from the solid pavement beneath, that years after, those villagers heard it in their sleep, like the writhing summons of the night-mare. The lovely form of the once gay French girl, was crushed to a horrid mass. The powers of life and the action of the brain stood motionless in Francis, but again they rushed on like the burst of a volcano, and destroyed the landmarks of reason. Onega seemed to pause at the deed he'd done; he turned to flee, but vengeance was on the wing, and his soul flew to meet its accuser. * * * * A few months terminated the existence of the distracted Francis, and M de Lisle saw him interred along side of the remains of his beloved daughter, which had been conveyed to the village by the sorrowing neighbours; broken-hearted, the good old man lived a few years, when he sunk into his tomb, regretted by the whole village.

If you hire labour, do not grudge a good man his wages, but rather give him his price than be surrounded by a parcel of lazy, sleepy, drinking fellows, because they are cheap.—Keep your children at school, nor in their presence rail against the master.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Correspondents of the Saturday Evening Post.

Gentlemen—It has frequently been asked, what is the reason that woollen goods cannot be made as cheap in the United States as in England? which question, I believe, has never yet been satisfactorily answered. The following I apprehend to be the principal causes: The duty paid upon importation of foreign wool—no regular wool market—the high price of machinery—the high price of labour—the difficulty of obtaining suitable work people—the extraordinary expense at tending repair of machinery, and inconvenience and expense in the disposal of the goods. It must also be observed, that there is frequently considerable insubordination amongst the work people, but which is too often occasioned by the employers themselves, in not paying wages weekly in cash. All the above obstacles (excepting the first) would be completely removed, provided that the business was concentrated. Now, suppose that the whole power of the Schuylkill, at Philadelphia, was applied to the manufacture of woollens. The result would be the establishment at Philadelphia of a large and regular market, both for home and foreign goods. The manufacturer would be enabled to select such descriptions as would best suit his purpose. Oil and dye wares would be purchased 20 per cent. cheaper. It would call together a large number of the best machine makers; a competition would ensue, consequently a reduction in price. The same may be observed of card makers; an extra number of foreign manufacturers would arrive, who would sit down contented, without losing their industrious habits, consequent upon wandering up and down the country, from one manufactory to another, and would be well satisfied with about the same wages as are given in England. Other work people and children would be had upon low terms. All repairs of machinery, &c. would be immediately done at a comparative trifling expense. A suitable place would be selected to expose the goods weekly for sale, saving heavy commissions, and too frequent imprudent sales. I am credibly informed, that those manufacturers who understand the business, and have sufficient capital, are doing well, notwithstanding all the difficulties they have to encounter, which, at the best calculation, amounts to a loss of 15 per cent. upon all the goods they manufacture. Therefore, I do not hesitate to assert, that a profit of 20 per cent. would be realized, provided the business was concentrated; and in twenty years, woollens would be made as cheap in the United States of America, as in England. The benefits which would result to Philadelphia, would be immense. The merchants from the southern and other states would resort to Philadelphia, to purchase woollens, and at the same time make heavy purchases of other merchandise. Wool growers and dealers would come to dispose of their wool, and take merchandise in return. Population would be augmented; consequently a general increase of trade and commerce. By taking a brief view of the advantages which Great Britain has derived from her woollen manufactories, we shall be induced to appreciate their value. The broad and narrow woollen cloths manufactured annually in Great Britain, are of the value of one hundred millions of dollars. Woollen cords, worsted stuffs, shawls, blankets, stockings, hats, &c. are supposed to be of greater annual value; the whole manufactured from wool grown in Great Britain, except about 24 millions of dollars in foreign wools. Hence the flourishing state of agriculture, attributable to its 25 millions of sheep communicating richness to the soil. Thus the high value of land in Great Britain is chiefly to be ascribed to its woollen manufactories. Great Britain, with about half the quantity of acres in cultivation that the United States of America have, raises sufficient produce to supply a population of 22 millions; while the United States raises only enough for 15 millions, and produce sells for nearly double price in Great Britain, that it does in the United States of America; consequently, one acre of land in England is worth as much as seven acres in the United States. In the vicinity of manufacturing towns in England, land which would never have been cultivated in a country merely agricultural, has been reclaimed, cultivated, and sells for twelve to sixteen hundred dollars per acre, and building lots sell for seven or eight dollars the square yard. No manufacture ever arrived at any degree of perfection, without concentration in suitable situations. Wishing that the various manufactories of our favoured country may be speedily erected on proper foundations, I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

A Friend to Manufactures and Agriculture.

Messrs. Editors—A writer in your paper of the 27th ult. has, after some useful and very appropriate remarks, mentioned that a society is about forming for the following purpose, viz. debating, Recitation, and Composition; but he has not stated in what particular part of our city it has been instituted; to ascertain which, my frequent inquiries have proved ineffectual. Having seen no mention of it in our newspapers, I would here observe, that an advertisement appeared lately in the "Democratic Press," and another of our city papers, inviting the young men of the city and county, between the ages of fourteen and eighteen, to attend a meeting, to be held at the County Court-house, for the purpose of forming a Literary Society, &c. I was exceedingly disappointed to find at a "hoax," for the room was not open. If "Oscar" will be kind enough to give us a little more information on the subject, he will greatly oblige JUNIUS.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

From late London papers brought by recent arrivals at New York.

It is said that the King of the Netherlands is about to recognize the independence of South America.

It is said that 2000 persons have fallen victims to a great earthquake which happened near Shiraz, in Persia, in June last.

We regret to notice that internal disturbances in Greece threaten the most disastrous consequences to the cause of its emancipation. General Colocotroni, it is said, in letters from Corfu of the 12th ultimo, had raised the siege of Patras, and, making use of his great riches, had begun to collect troops to march against the central government, threatening to depose all its members, and to place himself at the head of a new party. It was also rumoured that his real motive was to possess himself of Tripolitza and Napoli de Romania in order to treat with the Pacha of Egypt for a surrender, and the Egyptian fleet was hovering in that neighbourhood. Meantime, however, the Greeks had manifested in other directions the mastery of the ocean.

The Globe, of the 20th of January, remarking on the grant of our government to General La Fayette, states, that "there is no public act of the United States that can do more honour to the character of the American people, than this grateful offering to the character of a man who, nearly 50 years ago, rendered them signal services."

It was rumored on the London stock exchange that important negotiations were going forward between England, France and Austria, connected with the recognition of the independence of the South American Republics.

The Etoile says that 100 members of the chamber of peers, and 100 of that of the deputies, to be selected by lot, will accompany the king to his coronation at Rheims, there being no means of accommodating the whole of the two chambers at that august ceremony.

The number of persons executed in London during the last year was only 11, being less than was ever known for the same period.—In 1820, there were 43 executions. In the seven last years, the total number was 176.—A woman lately died in Dumfries Infirmary with the leprosy, which had afflicted her from early life.

General Mina had been dangerously ill with a spasmodic affection, but was recovering.

The Commission Court of Dublin, met on the 1st of January, for the purpose of trying Mr. O'Connell. After a long session, the Grand Jury refused to find bills against Mr. C. The court was crowded, and a strong detachment of horse and foot police were in attendance.

The reception of Gen. La Fayette by Congress, with the Address, &c. is published in the London papers of the 8th.

On the 6th of January, Capt. Robert Sibson, master of the brig Harriet, in the Canada trade from Liverpool, was committed to Newgate, for trial, charged with the murder of a lad who was a sailor on board the Harriet.—The boy was very indolent, and had been ordered by Capt. S. to remain on deck a certain time, when it appeared he suffered from colds and being removed to the cabin died in a fit. The captain is said to be a very respectable man, and has been twenty years in the trade.

Aga Mustapha, the Persian Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople, died there of the plague, on the 28th of November last.

The Augsburg Gazette announces that the intelligence of a victory gained by the Greeks over the Egyptian fleet in the waters of Rhodes subsequently to the victory off Candia, is fully confirmed.

A German Journal remarks, that for some time the reception of the young Jews of Frankfort into the Israelitish religious communities, has been accompanied by great pomp. At one of these solemnities, which recently took place, the expense for draperies and decorations was estimated at the sum of 11,000 francs.

It is rumoured that the Duke of Wellington is about to proceed to Ireland on important business.

Three or four persons were killed, in a desperate affray which took place at Cloghen in Ireland, between the Protestants and Roman Catholics.

Another expedition to Africa, to explore the course of the Niger, is said to have been resolved on by the British government. Captain Laing, who was at Sierra Leone, under Sir C. M'Carthy, is to be at the head of it, with two secretaries, 16 men, and an ample supply of money and other necessaries.

Two English houses at Havre have failed; one for £200,000, the other for £115,000.

Letters from Constantinople of December 2, announce the evacuation of Moldavia by the Ottoman Porte. It is said that the Sultan had considered extraordinary measures necessary for the protection of his person.

"Accounts from Zante of the 15th of Dec. say that Colocotroni (the son) who excited some disturbances in opposition to the Greek Central Government, had been executed, or, as others say, had been killed in an action with the troops of the Government. Private letters from Hydra of the 24 December, say, that since the naval action fought off Candia, there had been another engagement near Rhodes, in which a Egyptian frigate was burnt, and several transports taken.

The French papers of the 12th of January, contain documents relating to the negociation between France and Hayti, for a recognition of the independence of the latter, and which was terminated on the 3d of August, by the following note from the Minister of France:

"The Government, after the conference you have had with the Minister of Marine, has decided that, for want of sufficient powers vested in you to accept the conditions established in the Royal Ordinance, with which you have been made acquainted, the negotiation cannot proceed."

Dreadful Accident. Twenty four men were killed by an explosion in the Middleton Colliery, near Leeds (Eng.) This shocking accident was caused by the imprudence of one of the miners in removing the top of his safety lamp.

The Message of the President was received in London on the 7th of January, by the packet ship Camillus, at Greenock. The editor of the Courier, has published the Message entire, and after reviewing that part of it which relates to foreign affairs, concludes with the following remark:—"The remainder of the Message is occupied with a view, and a most satisfactory one it is represented to be, of the internal resources of the United States." It was reported in London on the afternoon of the 8th ultimo, that Mr. Francis Baring was about to depart for Mexico.

The London Times, of the eighth of last month, contains President Monroe's last message to Congress, entire, and its editor remarks—"To a lover of humanity and public liberty, it possesses the valuable qualification of describing an amount of national prosperity enjoyed by a people who speak our language, and are connected to Englishmen by a common blood and lineage, superior to all that has been recorded of any community on earth. With regard to France, there are complaints suggested on the subject of her delaying to indemnify America for spoliations committed on the commerce of the latter, during the late war with Great Britain. We observe, with satisfaction, the cordial and affectionate manner in which Mr. Monroe recommends to Congress a consideration of the merits of General La Fayette. The speech might be taken as a useful model for great personages in all other parts of the world, when they profess to enlighten their subjects by a royal view of their national interests and concerns."

The British Traveller of the 20th of January, contains the following tribute of respect to the United States:—"Nearly half a century has elapsed since the memorable declaration of independence by the thirteen United States of America. In that interval, Europe has been convulsed, to a degree threatening the dissolution of society—yet has North America continued to flourish, and increase with a progressive mark of improvement and prosperity, until she may justly claim to rank as a Power of the first class. To the establishment of her independence, the celebrated Marquis de la Fayette, is known to have contributed essentially. Actuated by an enthusiastic ardor for liberty, he devoted his person and his fortune to the cause of the United States, and participated in their triumph. After an absence of more than forty years, La Fayette revisits the United States—in every part of which he has been received with honour, respect, and gratitude. But the gratitude of America has not been restrained within the cold limits of barren thanks—a sum equal to £45,000 sterling, with one complete and entire township of land, has been voted by the American Congress to "General La Fayette, in compensation for his important services and expenditure during the American Revolution!"

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

In consequence of the late sudden changes of the weather, from the mildness of Spring to snow and storms, catarrhs and colds are prevalent to an uncommon degree. Philadelphia, New-York and Boston are peculiarly afflicted. Too much caution cannot be shown to these trivial complaints, which, neglected, settle into fatal pulmonary diseases. As many as 118 deaths have occurred at New-York in one week; an unusual proportion arose from common colds.

The aggregate depth of water which fell during the last month was 3 26-100 inches.

Gen. William Marks has resigned as speaker of the Senate of Pennsylvania, and Thomas Burnside, Esq. is elected to fill that office. Mr. Marks intends to take his seat in the Senate of the United States, this day, the 5th of March.

The store of John F. Warner, at the Rising Sun Village, Germantown Road, was broken open last Friday night, the 25th ult. by some villains, who appear to have understood the business perfectly, as they broke and forced every thing before them.

On Saturday medals were delivered by the President of the United States, in Washington city, to Major Generals Brown, Scott, Macomb, Harrison, Gaines and Porter, and Brigadier General Miller, for gallantry displayed, and services performed in the late war with Great Britain.

The late Samuel Sprague, of Massachusetts, was a representative in the Legislature of that province and state, sixty one years!

Previously to the termination of the late session of the Legislature of Maryland, an act was passed, abolishing imprisonment for debt, so far as regards females.

Judge Weston who was selected by the Legislature of Maine as a candidate for governor of that State, having declined, it is said the Hon. Enoch Lincoln, at present a member of Congress is to be the republican candidate. He is a brother of Levi Lincoln, Esq. the candidate of both political parties for Governor in Massachusetts.

Governor Wolcott of Connecticut, has appointed the 1st day of April next, to be a day of public fasting, humiliation and prayer throughout that state.

The bill, which some days ago passed the Senate of New-York, providing for the choice of Presidential Electors, by districts, has also passed the Lower House with only four dissenting votes.

Mr. Berrian of Georgia, Mr. Rowan of Kentucky, and Gen. Harrison of Ohio, new Senators of the United States, have arrived at Washington, for the purpose of taking their seats in the Senate on the 4th of March.

Not long since, a wood chopper in Ithaca, N. Y. had the good fortune to find 29 guineas in the trunk of a tree, which he had felled in a piece of woods near this village. An auger hole had been bored into the tree, the gold put in, and a plug driven after it. It must have been placed there many years since, as the outside of the tree exhibited no marks of the process by which the singular deposit had been made.

The Lieut. Governor of Massachusetts, has appointed the 7th of April next, as a day of public fasting and prayer in that State.

France, it is said, is about to renew the negociation with St. Domingo.

A letter from Lima, to the Editor of the Boston Patriot, dated November 10th, states, that in consequence of the difficulties experienced by Commodore Hull, in his intercourse with General Rodil, the Royal Governor, the commodore had left Callao, with all the American shipping, for the port of Ancon.

The session and business of Congress are rapidly drawing to a close. In the House of Representatives, on the 26th ult. no less than three and twenty bills passed through committees of the whole, and were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

In the city court of Pittsburgh, on the 19th of February, several persons were tried for a riot committed in burning the effigy of Henry Clay, Esq for his vote in favour of Mr. Adams as President of the United States. The jury could not agree, and the defendants were bound over to appear at the next court.

The Danish Minister, M. Pedersen, is at present on a visit to the Seat of Government.

A Spanish squadron consisting of two new frigates, a sloop of war and two brigs, with five transports, having on board eighteen hundred men, arrived at Porto Rico about the 20th of January, and were shortly to proceed to the Havana. Another expedition was shortly expected at Porto Rico, from the Canary Islands, with additional troops.

The influenza is very prevalent in Boston, and in other towns in New England. In Boston alone it is said several thousand persons are affected with it.

Private Letters, received from Georgia, state that the Commissioners of the United States have succeeded in making a Treaty with the Creek Indians, by which they have agreed to cede and relinquish the title to the whole of their lands within the limits of the state of Georgia.

The sloop Anna-Maria, Gardner, arrived at Georgetown, (S. C.) on the 6th inst. on a survey of the Harbours of the southern coast, under the direction of captain H. Bache, U. S. Topographical Engineer.

The Pensacola paper states that several articles of furniture were exhibited at that place, manufactured out of the red bay-wood of Florida, one of the most abundant productions of the soil, which may challenge comparison with articles made of the real mahogany.

Gen. Lafayette's son has recently heard of the death of his wife's mother—the wife of the celebrated Destut de Tracy. The Count bears a high character in the annals of French Literature. He is the author of the work on Political Economy.

Four prisoners recently sentenced to the penitentiary, in Bridgeton, N. J. made an attempt on the night of the 25th ult to break jail; they burnt holes round the fastening of the door, by means of a hot file, and having obtained the yard they were about escaping, when a citizen discovered them and they were again secured.

In Maryland, resolutions approving of the administration of James Monroe, President of the United States, have passed the House of Delegates by a vote of 52 to 9. One of the objectors stated his only objection to lie to the principle of legislation on which resolutions of this description are founded.

A bill for the relief of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, proposing to authorize the State to employ Counsel to defend a suit brought against him by the representative of Lord Baltimore, for quit rents, was rejected in the Maryland House of Delegates on the 14th Feb.

The Council of Liverpool, (Eng.) has conferred the freedom of the borough upon James Maury, Esq. who has been the American Consul at that port for the last forty years. Mr. Maury is the second consul that was sent by our country to any European port.

The Navy Commissioners, under date of the 18th ult. have issued proposals, for timber, masts, &c for 3 ships of the line, 3 frigates of the larger and 3 of the smaller class, for 3 sloops of war, and for schooners, to be delivered at the Navy Yards at Washington, Gosport, Baltimore, and Charleston, Mass. on or before the first day of May next.

The gun provided at New York to announce the result of the Presidential election, was taken from Spain by France—from France by England—and from England by America.

Bills for the incorporation of six new Banks, in different parts of the State, have passed the Legislature of Massachusetts, with some new restrictions. A motion was made in the House to introduce a clause into the first bill read, to make the Stockholders liable, in their private property for the payment of the bills, which, after much debate, was rejected.

A communication has been made to the Assembly of Upper Canada from the British government, offering to loan to the province the sum of 70,000*l.* for the purpose of making a canal from Lake Ontario to the river Ottawa, provided the legislature of the province will secure the payment of it by a specific tax.

It is understood, with much regret, that Chief Justice Marshall contemplates retiring from the Bench of the supreme court after the present session.

The funeral of the late king of France is said to have cost the nation about $400,000.—This sum would pay the salary of the President of the United States sixteen years.

The legislature of Massachusetts passed a bill providing that after the first day of June next, grace shall be allowed on all inland bills, drafts and promissory notes, made payable at sight, or in a given number of days, or on a day certain, unless the contrary intention is expressed.

The British brig General Brock, took fire on the night of the 15th ult. while lying at the Flats about nine miles below Wilmington, N. C. and was totally consumed, with all her cargo; consisting of 1000 barrels of turpentine, and 200 bales of cotton. It was reported that two men belonging to the vessel were afterwards missed.

Governor Stevens, of Maryland, and his aid, Colonel Millard, arrived in the city of Washington on Monday evening, and had taken rooms at Mrs. Dowson's, Capitol Hill.

The brig Hunter sailed early in the last month from Norfolk for Liberia. This vessel had on board sixty-seven emigrants, under the patronage of the Colonization Society.

On the first of January, 1823, there were 698 prisoners confined in the State Prison, in New-York. In 1824, there were received 188, making a total of 796. Of this number, there were discharged in 1824, by pardon 73, expiration of sentence 31, and by death 30, leaving 642 prisoners on the 1st of January, 1825—of which number there were 470 white men and 16 white women; 133 black men and 23 black women—Americans 505, foreigners 137. Of the above number 116 were sentenced for life.

The Washington Journal states that our Government has lately received Despatches from Richard C. Anderson, Minister Plenipotentiary at Bogota, (brought by Mr. Larz Anderson, brother of the Minister,) and accompanied by two Treaties, which had been negociated by him with the Government of Colombia; one of *amity, commerce,* and *friendship*, and the other for the *suppression of the Slave Trade*; both of which have been under the consideration of the Senate.

At the present (or recent) session of the Legislature of Missouri, a bill passed both houses to "*prevent duelling*," annexing to that offence the punishment of *whipping*. This bill the governor returned, with objections, which appear to us to be conclusive, at the same time expressing, in the following terms, his opinion regarding the practice itself:

"I am happy, on this occasion, to record my utter detestation and abhorrence of duelling. My duty to my God, to my neighbours, and to myself, would compel me, in my private, as well as in my public capacity, to discountenance and put down, if possible, so barbarous and so impious a practice."

The bill, thus returned by the Governor, was reconsidered, and again passed in the senate by the requisite majority of two-thirds of that body; but it failed to receive a like majority in the house of representatives, and therefore has not become a law.

A woman named Pattie, the daughter of Dr. Moses Pattie of Upper Canada, was lately engaged as a seamstress in the family of Justus Vidator, at Salmon river, in the state of New York. Mrs. Pattie had been married, but her husband had left her. The son of Mr. Vidator made overtures to her to become his wife, but this she refused, on account of her previous marriage. Young Vidator, however, was suspicious that she had given a preference to another, and, to be revenged, locked himself and Mrs. Pattie in a room, when, with a musket, he killed the victim of his ungoverned passions; and then, to screen himself from the guilt, pretended that the house had been beset by Indians, who had killed the woman by discharging guns through the window. He has been arrested.

Mr. Dawes, of New York, against whom Sarah Moran lately obtained $9,000 damages for seduction, advertised, directly after the verdict, all his real estate for sale. The object was supposed to be to prevent the plaintiff's obtaining the amount awarded, as the sale was to be had before the judgment could take effect. To prevent this, Mrs. Moran obtained, from a master in Chancery, an injunction against the sale of Dawes' estate. The cause was taken before Chancellor Sanford, who dissolved the injunction, saying that neither a verdict, nor any thing short of a final judgment, can be a lien upon real estate.

The Ball at Washington, on the 22d of February, in the honor of the memory of the natal day of Washington, was one of the most agreeable public entertainments that has ever taken place in that city. The rooms were very handsomely and tastefully adorned for the occasion. The entertainment was embellished by the presence of a galaxy of bright eyes set in radiant countenances, and honored by the company of the President of the United tates and family, the President Elect and family, a number of Members of both Houses of Congress, the good General La Fayette, the Ministers of France, of Colombia, of Mexico, the Charge des Affaires of Great Britain, the British Commissioner under the Treaty of Ghent, the Members of the British Parliament now at Washington city, and the gentlemen attached to the several Legations, besides many other distinguished citizens and foreigners.

General La Fayette, with his Son and Secretary, sat out on the 23d ult. on his tour through the Southern and Western States.—He left Washington in the steam-boat Potomac, for Norfolk, whence he will proceed through the Carolinas, Georgia, and Alabama, to New-Orleans; thence, up the Mississippi, as far as St. Louis, visiting the Seats of Government of the States on its banks; then those of the Western and Northwestern States, and returning to the Atlantic via Pittsburg, &c. Being under an engagement to be at Boston on the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker's Hill, which is the 17th of June, the General has a journey before him of about five thousand miles, to be performed in something less than four months.

By the schooner Ann, arrived at New York, from Mayaguez, P. R. we learn that about the 15th of January, an English sloop sailed from Mayaguez bound to Gibraltar, with about 9000 dollars in specie on board. When about three hours out she was captured by a small piratical pilot boat schooner, which landed the captain and crew about two leagues from M. It was supposed that the pirates destroyed the sloop after taking out her cargo.—Great fear was entertained at M. for the fate of the schooner Leonidas, Erickson, of and for Baltimore, which sailed the same evening the English sloop did. It was supposed at M. that the piratical schooner was fitted out at that place for the purpose of taking the Leonidas. The U. S. schooner Beagle and an English sloop of war were at Aquedilla on the 25th Jan. and were to sail the next day on a cruise.

The Legislature of the State of Maryland adjourned on Saturday evening. Previous to the adjournment, a bill passed both Houses for amending the Constitution of the State, so as to relieve the Children of Israel from the disqualifications under which they now labor in that state. The bill has again to pass the Legislature, before the amendment is consummated. Civil and Religious Liberty shall yet triumph.

On board the brig Charles and Ellen, arrived at New-York from Smyrna, is a broad-tailed Sheep of the Caramania breed, which was presented to Captain Gerry by the Greek Admiral Tombazo. As this is the animal which produces the long wool used in making camblets, he is well worthy the attention of the curious, or of those who are disposed to improve our breed of animals. He has a large fleece, probably of more than twenty pounds weight, which reaches almost to the ground; he is of an uncommon size, and a remarkable fine animal, well worthy of a public exhibition. We understand that these sheep are highly prized in the east, and that a single one of them commands a very high price. It will be considered an interesting trait in the history of this animal, that it was taken in one of the Turkish ships captured by Admiral Tombazo.

A Seal, weighing 78 lbs. was shot and taken in Charles River, between West Boston Bridge and the Mill Dam, last week, by Capt. P. R. L. Stone, of the firm of Messrs. Stone and Crosby. The gun was charged with a ball and several buck shot. The gun was discharged at the distance of thirty or forty yards but such is the power of resistance in the skins of these creatures that the shot struck and entered but partly through the skin; but the ball, however, took effect; the Seal lived about 20 minutes after being shot—and when a rope was thrown round its neck, immediately displaced it with its paws. Several of these creatures have been before noticed in the river, and fired at without effect. While the captive Seal was towing to the shore, its mate followed at some distance.

From an Albany (N. Y.) paper of the 26th ult.

EXECUTION OF A MURDERER.

The desire of the greater portion of the community, particularly of the lower and uneducated classes, to witness public executions, has ever appeared to me extraordinary, if not unaccountable. Perhaps, however, it is only a less refined manifestation of the same natural feeling which induces playgoing people to prefer deep tragedy to comedy. At all events, it seems to be an evidence that people in general prefer crying to laughing. As the poet says—"there's bliss in tears." This was the day assigned for the execution of John F. Van Patten, for the murder of Mrs. Schermerhorn, a few months since, in the county of Schenectady; and although the place of execution is fifteen miles distant from Albany, and the roads exceedingly bad, yet, at an early hour this morning, it seemed as though every carriage and wagon in the city was in motion, and the people were pouring forth from town by hundreds. The story of the hardened sufferer is a brief one. He was a respectable young man of about 26, and taught a school in the town of Rotterdam. It appears that he was paying his addresses to a young woman, and that Mrs. Schermerhorn cautioned her against marrying him. Her parents interfered, and he was desired to discontinue his visits. He therefore went to a neighbour of Mrs. S. and borrowed a gun, under the pretext of shooting squirrels. With this, at noon-day, he proceeded to the house of Mr. S. went in, and after bidding good morning, asked Mrs. S. who was sitting by the fire with her mother and children, to give him some tow for wadding. As she rose and turned from him, to go up stairs and get it, he discharged the contents of the gun into her back, and she fell and expired instantly. An effort was made to prove insanity, but in vain: nor was the horrid deed the effect of a sudden gust of passion; for it appeared in evidence, that on a former occasion a match had been broken off between him and another female, and he then declared, that if such a case ever occurred again, he would kill the person who should produce such a result. It also appeared, that the day before the commission of the crime, he inquired of a man whether death would most certainly ensue from a shot in the head or body. Efforts have been made to procure a pardon or a commutation of punishment; but the executive very properly considered it too aggravated a case to warrant an interposition of the prerogative of mercy, and I am told that he has appeared hardened and indifferent to his fate to the last. He is now no more!

ISAAC B. DESHA.

The following particulars respecting the murder lately perpetrated in Kentucky, are contained in a letter from a gentleman at Lexington.

The late Francis Baker, Esq. was a gentleman of learning and talents from New-Jersey, and was educated as a lawyer under the late Attorney General Woodroff, and removed to Natchez about nine years ago, where he became the proprietor and conductor of a public Journal.

In September last, he set out on a journey to his native state, on horseback, and had necessarily to pass through the state of Kentucky. An attack of fever on the road compelled him to remain some days at Lexington to recover sufficient strength to pursue his journey. In this enfeebled state he left Lexington on the 1st November, and rode to a place called the Blue Licks, where he lodged. The next morning he rode to Dogget's Tavern, where he fell in with Isaac B. Desha, the son of the Governor of Kentucky, and breakfasted in company with him and a large party of Desha's acquaintances. In this vicinity resided the murderer, his father and father in-law.

The deceased was an entire stranger here, but he knew that Captain Bickley, with whom he had become acquainted at Natchez, lived in this neighborhood, and feeling still too weak to continue his journey, he enquired the way to his house, with the intention of remaining there a day or two. Desha professed to be well acquainted with Captain Bickley, said that he lived off the main road, that he was going to ride that way himself, and offered to show him the house. The fatal offer was accepted, and after breakfast they rode off together from Dogget's, each on horseback, in the presence of a number of persons who witnessed their departure; Desha with nothing about him but a horsewhip, heavily loaded with lead, and dressed in a roundabout jacket, with no coat or over coat. In two or three hours afterwards, or between 10 and 11 o'clock, Desha was seen in possession of the horse, saddle bags and pocket book of the deceased under the following circumstances. On a bye-road or bridge path, gloomy, and retired, and a mountainous country covered with wood, leading from the main road to Desha's, lives a man of the name of Ball, about two miles from Desha's. To this man's house the horse of the deceased ran up, and one of his sons got on him and rode off in search of the owner.—He had not proceeded far when he met Desha on the path very much agitated, his hands and clothes stained with blood, and carrying a pair of saddle-bags on his arm, which were afterwards found in the woods with the ends cut open, and proves to be the same with which the deceased left Dogget's, and the same Desha was seen to carry on his arm. Desha claimed the mare (it was a white mare of remarkable appearance the deceased rode) as his property, and said he had just bought her of a man who owed him and could not pay the money; he got on her, and took the boy up behind him and rode off. In a few minutes afterwards Desha's horse ran up to the same house, without a bridle, and another son of Ball's got on a bridle and rode off in pursuit of Desha, who he knew to be the owner. He had not gone far, when he met Desha and his brother on the mare; a pocket book was in Desha's pantaloons' pocket, which one of the boys had a good opportunity of observing, for it dropped out of his pocket, and he dismounted and handed it up to him. The pocket book was afterwards found in the woods cut to pieces, and in evidence it appeared to be the same with which the deceased left Dogget's, and the same that was seen in Desha's pocket. When Desha left Dogget's he had neither saddle-bags nor pocket book; it would have been observed if he had, for he was clad in a roundabout jacket, with shallow pockets. It also appeared in evidence, by a man residing at Desha's, that he never came home until evening, that he then walked round about the house with a pair of saddle-bags on his arm, peeped in at the door, but went off without entering, and returned in two or three hours without the saddle bags. He had been married not quite a year to a very respectable woman, who was so terrified at his manner and appearance, that she insisted upon going to her father's next morning, and actually left his house.

The day after the murder a glove was found, which produced no alarm; but the following day the saddle-bags were found in the woods, empty, and the ends cut open. This excited suspicions of some foul deed, and led to a further search of the woods, when the pocket book was found cut to pieces, and in a hollow tree not far distant eight shirts, with the mark cut out, a vest, a handkerchief, and four pair of stockings, and Desha's bridle tied to a tree where his horse had slipped it. The search was prosecuted, and the spot where the murder was committed was identified from the appearance of the ground; but the body was not found until the 8th, six days after the deed had been committed, when it was discovered in a gully, where it had been dragged about 100 yards down a hill. The scull was fractured by repeated blows of a heavy loaded whip or bludgeon, one stab in the breast, two bruises on the shoulder, and the throat cut from ear to ear, a shocking spectacle of human barbarity. There was a deep cut on the left thumb, from which it would appear that there was an endeavour made to ward off the fatal knife, and that the helpless sufferer was still conscious of his dreadful situation. The body was stripped of every thing but the shirt, which was marked "Francis Baker," with durable ink, a vest, stockings, and one glove on the right hand. The next day the pantaloons were found, very bloody, and in the watch fob $70 in United States Bank notes, wrapped round a silver dollar, which had escaped the eye of the murderer, the watch gone; and at the distance of 200 yards the coat and hat were found, the latter much broken by the blows on the head, and, at a short distance, Desha's loaded whip, the butt end shattered to pieces.

The discovery of the horse of the deceased in the possession of Desha, led to his apprehension at the house of his father-in-law, who is said to be a man of great respectability, and who, indignant at the injured honour of his family, declared that he should never enter his house again, whether he was condemned or acquitted. So satisfied was he of his guilt, that he abandoned him to his fate. Indeed, it is but too probable that this is not the first murder he has committed. Mr. D a member of the bar, recently from Louisville, and now residing at Natchez, declares that Desha attempted to murder him in the same manner about a year ago. They were riding together on horseback, when Desha made some excuse for falling behind. A short time afterwards he looked round, and saw Desha, with a club uplifted, in the act of felling him from his horse; he clapt spurs to his horse and escaped. He was silent from prudential considerations; he was a young man unwilling to provoke the resentment of a family so powerful and influential, and was about to leave Kentucky.

A letter from a gentleman living in Shelby county, Kentucky, to a gentleman in Mifflintown, Pennsylvania, states that Isaac B. Desha has been granted a new trial, since when, he broke out of jail and made his escape.

ARRIVAL OF COM. PORTER.

The United States' ship John Adams, Capt. Dallas, from Key West, bound to Washington City, with Com. Porter on board, anchored in Lynnhaven Bay on Saturday morning, and the wind being ahead, came up into Hampton Roads the next evening, when an exchange of salutes took place between her and the North Carolina 74, lying in the Roads. We understand, (says the Norfolk Beacon,) the J. A. will proceed up the bay the first favourable wind. Passengers, Lieuts. Bell, Moorhead and Glynn. Left the Sea Gull. The Shark, Lieut. Gallagher, had sailed for St. Thomas. The island continued unhealthy.—The Decoy, all well, from the West Indies, arrived on the 15th. The John Adams has not lost a man since she left the Delaware.

Commodore Porter arrived at his residence at Meridian Hill, near Washington City, on Monday, by way of Norfolk.

VERY LATE FROM THE PACIFIC.

The official account of the late glorious victory in South America, was received on Monday last at Norfolk, by Lieut. Campbell, of the U. S. Navy, who arrived that day from Callao, via Chagres and Carthagena, and is the bearer of despatches from the hon. Heman Allen, our minister at Chili, and from commodore Hull. Lieut. Campbell left Callao on the night of the 23d December, at which time the frigate United States, and ship Peacock, were both there—the Dolphin was at the Intermediates at the last accounts, but momently expected at Callao. The officers and crews of the United States vessels were all enjoying good health. Lieut. C. crossed the Isthmus of Panama to Chagres in seven hours; and at Carthagena he learned the intelligence of the death of Mrs. Anderson, the lady of Richard C. Anderson, Esq. U. S. minister at Colombia. From Carthagena, Lieut. C. took passage in the schr. Tobacco Plant, captain Fox, for New York, which sailed on the 6th ult. and was dismasted on the night of the 19th, in lat. 33, 50, by a sudden change of wind. Lieut. C. was taken off of her on Sunday, 26 miles to the southward and eastward of Cape Henry, by the Baltimore pilot-boat Esther, and landed at Norfolk.

CONGRESS.

The President of the Senate communicated the following letter from the President elect of the United States:

To the President of the Senate of the United States.

Sir—I ask the favour of you to inform the honorable Senate of the United States, that I propose to take the oath prescribed by the constitution to the President of the United States, before he enters on the execution of his office, on Friday, the fourth instant, at twelve o'clock, in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your very humble and obedient servant. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

In congress, on Tuesday, the bill for the

...ppression of piracy was finally passed, after being amended so as only to provide for the building of ten additional sloops of war.

The house refused to take up the bill to lay out a road from Missouri to New Mexico.

Mr. M'Duffie moved an amendment to the Constitution, providing that the people should directly elect the President and Vice President, by districts, and that in case no person should obtain a majority of the districts, the people should then proceed to elect from the two highest candidates on the list, congress being allowed in no event to choose.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, Mr. Groves presented a petition from the auctioneers of Philadelphia, praying for the repeal of the law laying a duty of one per centum on goods sold by them at private sale. Mr. Duncan offered a resolution, requiring the New York and Schuylkill Coal Company to furnish the Legislature with an account of the quantity of lands held by them in this business. The Senate passed, in committee, the bill appropriating 60,000 dollars to the Philadelphia penitentiary.

A petition has been presented in the house, from the Bakers of the city of Philadelphia, praying that they may be *prohibited* from baking and selling bread on the *Sabbath*.—It was referred to the members from the city and county of Philadelphia.

The bill to re-charter the bank of North America, is now under consideration in committee of the whole.

Green-Room Intelligence.

The Tivoli Theatre (in Prune street) is fitting up for a new Medical School, which will commence operations next winter; it is attached to a college in another part of the state.

A great portion of the English papers are occupied with the trial of Edmund Kean, the tragedian, who was formerly in this country, for a criminal conversation with the wife of Robert Cox, Esq. The damages awarded are £800. Some of Kean's letters were read in court, which produced much laughter. In one of those letters, written in this country, Kean concludes with the following quotation:

"Doubt that the stars are fire;
Doubt that the sun doth move;
Doubt truth to be a liar;
But never doubt I love."

In another letter he stated that he was remitting to England £1000 per month, and that he was living and travelling magnificently. He conjured his "dearest love" not to let any rival supercede him in her affections.

Miss Foote is again to make her appearance at Covent-Garden Theatre, London; the part selected for the occasion is a piece entitled Smiles and Tears, bearing a strong similarity to her own severe trials.

Mr. Macready, the tragedian, whose life had been despaired of, was recovering.

The London papers notice the appearance of Mr. Henry Hunt in the dress circle at Drury Lane Theatre, with a party of ladies; and in a private box, in line with the second tier, was Mr. Kean, who, with his friends, remained during the opera. Mr. Kean took that side of the box which placed him in full view of the audience during the whole evening. He appeared to be full of spirits, joining in the merriment of the opera, and then taking a full view of the company in the house, he was announced to play Richard the Third, in a few nights, at the same Theatre.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1825.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

"Minoris," received "via" the communication box of the Freeman's Journal, shall be given in our next. In the mean time, we wait the succeeding number with some interest, which we hope is forthcoming, and will not, like the one on file, meet with the accident of "getting into the wrong box." By the bye, it may be well to mention, for the convenience of our correspondents, that a communication box is placed in the alley leading to the office, four doors below Second, on the north side of Market street.

"The Piratical Schooner," and other articles from our youthful correspondent, we have looked over with a disposition to produce the most favourable result. His pen is entirely too prolific, and not sufficiently under the guidance of the necessary rules of composition. We have about fifteen pages of matter, the substance of which might readily have been included in one third the space. The incidents themselves betray a want of originality, and are too deficient in interest to render them generally acceptable to our readers. We are thus particular in noticing his effusions, because he is no doubt possessed of talent, which, with culture and attention, may render him a respectable writer.

"Ida," "Elizabeth," "I will not weep," "Alonzo," "Feramorz," &c. are received, and shall have an insertion as we find room.

"Woman's Eyes," from our Pittsburg correspondent, is too "touching, soft and eloquent," to fail receiving our most particular attention.

We have the favours of many valued correspondents on file, some of which have been too long withheld from our columns, a neglect which nothing but the continued press of matter could have occasioned.

Among the various relics left by Benjamin Franklin, there is a gold watch-chain, which was worn and designed by himself; it is emblematical of the origin of the United States. The centre chain has thirteen links, bearing the first letter of each state beautifully pierced in polished gold; the tablet, or block, on one side, bears in the centre the No. 13, with polished letters around it, in Latin, STATS UNIS; at the top, in small letters, B. F.; on the other side, in the centre, is a W.; around it, in polished letters, Independence; and on the top, over the W. and opposite the B. F. on the other side, is a Fleur de Lis, emblematical of his mission to France, and representative of our great national visiter, La Fayette—a proud ornament for the pocket of our late venerable politician and philosopher. The gentleman who favoured us with the above description, showed us also an enamelled picture, painted by himself, representing General La Fayette at the anniversary of the battle of Yorktown, Oct. 19th, 1824, the date of his present visit to this country. In the back ground, enveloped in smoke, is seen the American flag, and on the other side a distant view of the plains of Yorktown, with the bustle of the troops, firing of cannon, &c. The likeness is taken from the beautiful picture presented to the U. States by A. Schaffer. The enamel appears to us as a brilliant performance.

"The French slave trade has lately most considerably increased in the rivers Bonny and Old Calabar. Several new vessels have arrived, and many laden with full cargoes of human victims have left under the white flag, and manned by Frenchmen, although the capital embarked is ostensibly Spanish. In order that our readers may judge of the barbarity and want of feeling evinced by these subjects of an enlightened nation, which publicly disavows such horrible and infamous conduct, we desire to make known that *Le Louis*, commanded by one Oiseau, on completing her cargo of slaves in the Old Calabar, a few weeks since, without the slightest spark of humanity, in him, *thrust the whole of these unfortunate beings between decks, (a height of only three feet,) and closed the hatches for the night! When morning made its appearance, fifty of the poor sufferers had paid the debt of nature, owing to the confined, its close and putrid atmosphere they were condemned to respire!!* The wretch coolly ordered the bodies of these miserable victims of his total want of human feeling to be thrown into the river, and immediately proceeded on shore to complete his execrable cargo by fresh purchases of his fellow creatures. To detail all the information we have received relative to the enormities committed by these dealers in human flesh, who feel they are protected by the nation they claim, and the flag they hoist, would horrify any but slave-dealers, who seem naturally callous to every feeling which ennobles mankind; suffice it to say, they are heart-rending, and would disgrace the most unenlightened savage."

The above extract from the Sierra Leone Royal Gazette of the 20th November, 1824, shows too plainly the influence of that pernicious system, the slave trade on the minds and hearts of those who are engaged in it.—An horrible influence, eradicating every sentiment of virtue and feeling of humanity.—Can any thing compatible with reason and justice flow from so foul a source? Can any part of a system having such an origin or in any way connected with or proceeding from such a base and corrupted channel be permitted to exist among those who wear the forms of men and claim a rank among civilized beings? The answer is at hand, and is one which must crimson with shame and indignation the cheek of every American, who has a heart to feel and a soul to abhor the crimes which have, and which still continue to cast such deep disgrace upon his name. These terms are strong, but what and where is the boasted freedom of our country, when the rank corruption of slavery is permitted; nay encouraged to breathe its pollution before our eyes, in the very bosom of our republic, and to give the lie to our teeths when we would say "here is the land of Freedom?" We are aware of the arguments urged to clear us of the opprobrium. That it is a system which has been entailed upon us without our consent, and that we are striving and anxious to have the evil removed. Could the world see evidence of the truth of this, it might then give us credit for our sincerity, and be disposed to acknowledge the justness of our pretensions to liberty and equality. But where is the evidence? Is it found in the disposition that has been manifested to extend the borders of slavery, advanced and abetted even in the very councils of the nation? Is it to be seen in the wholesome and liberal laws of the slave-holding states, for ameliorating the condition of their slaves? Where are they? In measures which they have taken or are about to take for effecting their final emancipation? What are they? It is too plain there are none—and that, in the only quarter where it could prove effectual, there is no evidence of that professed desire for wiping away this stain, which will induce the world to believe in our sincerity. A want of time cannot be urged as an excuse. Near half a century has elapsed and nothing has yet been done, since we proclaimed to the world that all men are born free and equal; and "am I not a man and a brother" exclaims the slave as he groans in bondage, and rattles his chains in mournful accompaniment to the glorious declaration.

"The Genius of Universal Emancipation," published in Baltimore, by B. Lundy, we are glad to find is in a fair way of doing well, and of having a more extensive circulation than heretofore. The attention of Gen. Lafayette, as was to have been expected, from so firm and devoted a friend to Universal Emancipation, was drawn towards this publication, so much in unison with his own liberal and benevolent character; and he in a particular manner during his visit to Baltimore, honoured its editor with marked and flattering evidences of his good will and approbation.

This paper has, as our readers will recollect, been already spoken of in our columns, but no apology we presume, need be offered for again introducing it to their notice. The price is but one dollar per annum, for which a monthly sheet is obtained, furnishing much valuable and important information. We cannot speak too highly in its commendation, when considering the design of the work, and the particular interests on which it is intended to operate—interests of vital importance to the country—a subject which should be kept continually agitated and before our eyes, instead of being permitted to slumber in its loathsome bed, as many seem disposed to permit it; no less a subject than the situation and ultimate destination of a very considerable proportion of the present population of the United States, whose presence, like a cloud, foreboding ill, hangs darkly on the moral and political horizon of our country; and which though treated by many as unworthy of attention, may, nay it will, unless fair and honest measures are timely taken to ward it off, burst with accumulated vengeance, and scatter dismay and desolation in its progress. This is not a chimera of the brain, or the dream of a disordered imagination. It is a statement founded on sober reflection. It is not the view of a mind naturally inclined to indulge in causeless anticipation of ill—but a view justified by the sober dictates of reason. It is an inference drawn from the most fair and evident positions of which any subject is capable. The slow but certain light of truth, which man in vain may endeavour to oppose, is imperceptibly stealing its way into the recesses of ignorance and darkness, opening the eyes, and warming the hearts of all, and its bold and enlightening influence, will yet spread among even that most illiterate, abused and degraded race.—Justice has a heavy debt in their favour which must eventually be settled. And apart from that, the otherwise beautiful page of our country's history, has a blot which must be effaced ere she can take that exalted stand and exhibit that sublime spectacle, which heaven has destined her yet to occupy.

An exposition of the views of those persons who are concerned in supplying our citizens with Coal fuel, is at all times desirable, and may possibly lead to results beneficial to the interests of that branch of internal economy. The following remarks are contained in a letter by a gentleman in this city to his friend in Harrisburg, dated on the 4th of January:—"The New York company will next summer (if the Legislature does not interfere) have a great number of boats on the river Schuylkill bringing large quantities of coal to this city, thence to be sent to New York; this operation will necessarily cost a large sum of money, which will principally be left in the coal country; the boats bringing down the coal will be in great want of return cargoes, which will induce them to carry on very low terms, to the manifest advantage of people in the upper country. It is the policy of Pennsylvania not to impede the operations of companies incorporated in other states, for the purpose of mining or raising coal in this state: because, by their operations, an article which is lying useless in the bowels of the earth, in a barren, mountainous, and unproductive country, is brought into use for a variety of the most necessary and essential purposes of life. The consumption of the products of agriculture is increased by the additional number of persons employed and located in the state. An increased number of houses will be required for the accommodation of their workmen engaged in raising the coal, in transporting it to market, in building boats for its conveyance, and in short, it adds to the business of the store-keeper, manufacturer, the mechanic, the farmer, and the mariner. By thus raising and carrying to market an article which otherwise is laying without use, the price of fuel is reduced so as to be within reach of a numerous class of respectable poor, who have been oftentimes, in the most inclement season of the year, reduced in the towns and cities of this country, to much suffering, and experience many privations—from the extreme high price of wood, on which the principal reliance has hitherto been placed—in the city of New York, large importations of coal have hitherto been made from England. The profits of this trade, which has been given to a foreign country, will be turned into the pockets of our own citizens.—Pennsylvania has incorporated a company to make a slack-water navigation from the coal mines, at the head of the river Schuylkill, to the city of Philadelphia; this navigation has been finished by funds raised in the state: the principal source of revenue to this company must arise from the tolls on boats carrying coal to market. The state is interested not only for the success of this company—not only as an incitement and example for other improvements, but as a pecuniary interest in consequence of the share she holds in the capital stock. As a stockholder, with others, her interests and theirs must be the same—the toll laid by the company is six cents per bushel—if companies incorporated by the laws of other states, transport one million of bushels of coal annually on this navigation, 50,000 dollars is added to the revenue of the company, of which the state is benefitted in proportion to her interest in the stock. Instead of restricting corporations from other states from operating, it is believed every encouragement should be offered them. And as the supply of an adequate quantity of coal for the consumption of this city, the surrounding country, and for export to other markets, will require a very large capital, it is believed that the chartering of several companies in our own state, would be highly beneficial and necessary."

Messrs. Baudin and Tessiere, of Havre, and their friend and partner, A. C. Rossire, of New York, have executed, in this city, Gold and Silver medals of General La Fayette, from a die made in France. The medals are of a very fine execution, and the likeness striking. On the 17th inst. they were, by order of these gentlemen, presented to the President of the United States, General La Fayette, George W. La Fayette, and Mr. Lavasseur.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 28. Ship Wm. Savery, Phillips, Canton, via New York, Teas, Silks, &c
Ship Ellen, Goddard, returned leaky.
Brig Mary, Laws, St. Thomas, Cocoa, &c
Brig Caroline, Gifford, Havana, 15 days, Coffee.
Schr. Argo, Wood, Aux Cayes, 18 days, Coffee, &c.
Schr. Lively, Hilburn, Fernandina, 18 days, Honey and Wax.
March 4. Brig Adams Rich, Leghorn, 40 days, Mdze.
Danish brig Francis, Maracaibo, in distress, bound to Bordeaux.

BELOW,

Ship Montezuma, Potts, from Liverpool.
Ship Electra, Robinson, from London.
Brig Hamlet, Hutchinson, from Havana, and 6 or 8 schooners, names unknown.

TO BOOKSELLERS.

AN advertisement has lately been published in this city, (and I believe elsewhere,) of which the following quotations are parts:—"Booksellers and others are hereby warned against selling or vending, directly or indirectly a book entitled 'Hitchcock's Book-keeping,' as the said work is an infringement on the copy-right of my treatise on Book-keeping."—"Suits will be immediately commenced." (Signed) "J. Bennet, A & M. New York." Besides this warning, the said advertisement contains three palpable and wilful mis-statements of a libellous character, for the publication of which, I hold responsible all parties therein concerned. I have waited nearly three weeks for the promised prosecution of which I have heard nothing but the above threat. My "New Method of Teaching the Art of Book-keeping" is offered to the trade, to teachers and others, on very liberal terms, with the assurance that I possess most abundant and respectable testimony, not only of its general dissimilarity, but of its decided superiority, to Bennet's treatise, as a learner's manual. I hereby guarantee complete indemnification against all judgments which shall be obtained for the infringement complained of by the said J. Bennet, A. & M.", and this guarantee shall be strengthened with satisfactory security, if required.

I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK,
Accountant and Teacher—No. 22 Cherry street.
march 5—3t

INSOLVENTS

CAN have their Bonds, and final Petitions to Court, correctly and legally drawn out for two dollars, on application at No. 7 North Sixth street, one door below South Alley.

Office open every evening until 8 o'clock.

N. B. Those who are obliged to avail themselves of the approaching Courts, must apply on or before the 21st instant. march 5—3t

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening, the 1st inst. by the Rev. Joseph Walker, Mr. GEORGE H. HART, one of the Editors of the United States Gazette, to ELIZABETH C. daughter of the late Dr. Robert M. Graham, all of this city.

On Wednesday, the 2d inst. by the Rev. John Sisty, Mr. JOSIAH SCHIVERS to Miss SARAH FARROW, both of Camden, N. J.

On Thursday evening the 24th ult. by the Right Rev. Bishop White, JOHN S. BRINTON, Esq. to Miss ADELAIDE GOUVERNEUR.

On Thursday evening, the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Allen, Mr. HUGH DE HAVEN, jun. to Miss KITTY BUNTING, both of this city.

On the 20th ult. at Frankford, Pa. by the Rev. Mr. Biggs, Mr. ISAAC J. WORRELL, to Miss SARAH HUPFELD, both of this city.

On the 13th ult. by John Goodman, Esq. Mr. ISAAC CARR, of Mountholly, N.J. to Mrs. JANE ELLIS, of the Northern Liberties.

On Sunday evening, the 20th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Mayer, Mr. FREDERICK SHULTS, to Miss ELIZABETH FOX, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Potts, Mr. WILLIAM ALENDER, to Miss REBECCA GETTY, all of this city.

On Tuesday, the 2d inst. by John Geyer, Esq. Mr. THOMAS STREET, to Mrs. MAHALAH JOHNSON, both of the county of Philadelphia.

On Thursday evening, the 24th ult. by the same, Mr. THOMAS WALLARD to Miss ELIZA BAYMOUNT, all of the county of Philadelphia.

On Sunday evening, the 28th ult. by the Rev. George Chandler, Mr. GEORGE MORRIS, to Miss ELIZA CAMPBELL, both of Kensington.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. James Patterson, Mr. JOSEPH NAGLEE, of the Northern Liberties, to Miss HANNAH A. daughter of John Knowles, Esq. of Delaware County.

On the 2d inst. in St. Mark's Church, New-York, BENJAMIN BAILY, Esq. to Miss ANN ELIZABETH COTTRELL, daughter of Capt. T. Cottrell, all of that city.

DIED,

On Wednesday evening last, in the 68th year of her age, Mrs. ANN LEWIS.

On Thursday morning the 3d inst. in the 63d year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH BOUGHDEN, of this city.

On Thursday afternoon, the 3d inst. Mrs. HANNAH MONTMOLLIN, relict of the late Frederick Montmollin, Esq. deceased, in the 54th year of her age.

On Tuesday evening, at Kensington, the Rev. EDWARD ERVIN.

On Wednesday last, aged 33, Capt. GEORGE H. MORRIS, of the 4th Regt. U. S. Artillery.

On Tuesday afternoon, the 1st inst. Mr. DAVID MONTGOMERY, of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 25th ult. Mrs. LAROCHE, widow of the late Dr. R. Laroche.

On Thursday evening, the 25th ult. LEESON H. SIMMONS, in the 29th year of his age.

On Sunday evening, Mrs. ANN C. BRELSFORD, wife of Francis Brelsford, aged 28.

On Sunday morning, Mrs. HANNAH MILLER, wife of Mr. Charles Miller.

On the 26th ult. in Frankford, Pa. YEAMANS GILLINGHAM in the 21st year of his age.

On the 12th Nov. last, at Weinheim on the Rhine, in Germany, the Rev. SAMUEL FISHER DARRACH, of this city.

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.

No. 74 Market street, a few doors above Second.

PACKAGE SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 10 o'clock, on a liberal credit.

150 packages fresh imported SPRING GOODS.
Also, 100 packages of DOMESTIC GOODS.
Particulars will be found in the Catalogues, which will be delivered, and the goods opened for inspection, one day previous to the sale.

COMLY & TEVIS, Auc'rs.

Venitian Window Blinds.

THE subscribers have on hand an extensive assortment of Green Venitian Blinds, which will be sold very low for cash, on application to

BARTLESON & HARMER,
march 5—tf S. E. corner of Second and Pine sts.

C. M. & W. H. STOKES,

No. 16 Market street, south side, near Front,

HAVE constantly on hand, and will sell upon the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, a handsome assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, FANCY HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c march 5—tf

To Merchants and Others.

A YOUNG man, having a complete knowledge of Book-keeping, by the regular Italian mode, and of Mercantile affairs in general, wishes to obtain employment in that line, and would be willing, could he obtain three sets of Books, to keep each set for the sum of two hundred dollars per annum. This would be a saving to many in the habit of employing a regular Clerk, of three to four hundred dollars, and would be to many quite as convenient, unless the business was very extensive. It would be merely necessary for the employer to keep a rough account of the transactions of every day in a book provided for that purpose. He would be willing to attend to the same either at the Counting House or his own dwelling, and allot certain days of attendance, according to the extent required for the fulfilment thereof. For the capability of which, he can give entire satisfaction. A line directed to B. M. and left at this Office, will meet attention. march 5—tf

WANTED,

TWO Apprentices to the Turning Business. Boys from the country, and about fourteen years of age will be preferred. Enquire at No. 10 Elfreth's alley.

march 5—tf WILLIAM MORRISS.

Information Wanted.

A LAD named GEORGE HENNEY went away from his parents, about the 12th of July last, and has not since been heard of. He is about 18 years of age, 5 feet, 3 or 4 inches high, round shouldered, and fair complexion. He speaks the Lancashire dialect, having recently come from England. He is supposed to have gone to New York, having been seen on the Bristol Road shortly after he went away. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his parents, directed to Abraham Callard, corner of Christian and Front streets, Philadelphia.

☞ Editors of Newspapers will much oblige a distressed family by giving the above an insertion in their publications. march 5—1t*

B. WILLIAMS, *Dentist*,

No. 172 Vine Street, between 5th & 6th sts.

PERFORMS all operations in the line of his profession on terms which he trusts are calculated to give general satisfaction. He invites the attention of the public especially to the information which he has disseminated in the public prints on the subject of preserving the Teeth so as to render them sound and useful during life: and in all cases of decay or injury which the teeth may have sustained at any period of life, will cheerfully give information and advice gratis.

jan. 22—tf

Bedding Warehouse,

No. 128 North Third street,

A few doors above Race Street, Philadelphia.

SAMUEL HIMMELWRIGHT, respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand an assortment of Elegant Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Curled Hair, Mattrasses of the best quality, best Geese Feathers, well dried; Bed Ticking, English and American; Venetian Window Blinds, and a general assortment of Fancy and Windsor Chairs, &c. &c.

Captains of Vessels, Seafaring Men, and persons about to commence House-keeping, are invited to call and view the above assortment, as it will be sold very low for CASH.

N. B. Venetian Blinds will be repaired in the best manner. Mattrasses, and Cushions for Chairs, made and repaired on the most reasonable terms.

⁂ Persons wishing to have their Feathers Cured, so as never to create moth, or have any offensive smell, will please call at the above stand.

Orders from any part of the United States, executed with dispatch and despatch. jan 22—1y

Gum Elastic Over-Shoes,

CONSTANTLY on hand, and for sale by
BREED & MUDGE,
No. 246 Market street, between Seventh and Eighth and between Jeffries' and Brooks' Hotels.

ALSO,

A general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, warranted of the best workmanship and materials. feb 26—tf

REAL ESTATE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of the City and County of Philadelphia, at the Orphans' Court, held by the honourable John Hallowell, George Morton, and Hugh Ferguson, Justices thereof, will be sold at Public Vendue, at the Merchants' Coffee House, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of March, 1825, at half past six o'clock in the evening, the following described Real Estate, late the property of John L. Stokes, deceased:—One equal and undivided moiety or half part of, in, and to a certain three story Brick Messuage or Tenement and Lot or Piece of Ground, situate on the north side of Lombard street, between Delaware Seventh and Eighth streets, in the said city of Philadelphia, beginning at the distance of one hundred and thirty-four feet two inches, from the west depth sixty feet, bounded on the west by a messuage and lot of Amos Atkinson and Joseph Johns, on the north by the lot next herein after described, on the east by ground now or late of John C. Stocker, and on the south by Lombard street aforesaid, with the appurtenances.

And also, one equal undivided moiety of, in, and to, all that certain lot or piece of ground adjoining the lot above described, in part to the northward, beginning at the distance of sixty feet northward from the north side of Lombard street, and containing in breadth, east and west, thirty-two feet ten inches, and in length, north and south seventy feet to Little Pine street, bounded on the west by ground now or late of John C. Stocker, on the north by the said Little Pine street, on the east by ground now or late of the said John C. Stocker, and on the south partly by the lot first above described, and partly by the lot of ground belonging to Amos Atkinson and Joseph Johns. On the easternmost part of the said lot there has been laid off an alley of about six feet in width, extending the whole depth of the lot to Little Pine street, and another alley on the westernmost part of said lot of one foot six inches, which, with one foot six inches left open by the owner of the adjoining ground, makes an alley of three feet in width, extending the whole depth of the lot to Little Pine street, which alleys have been left open for the common use and benefit of the owners and occupiers of this and the adjoining lots of ground. On the west side of the said alley of about six feet in width are erected six three story brick messuages, the said lot having been divided into six small lots, containing in front about eleven feet eight inches each lot, and extending in depth about twenty-five feet to the said three feet wide alley. The two lots of ground above described, together with the lot adjoining to the westward, now the property of Amos Atkinson and Joseph Johns, are subject to a yearly rent charge of one hundred and sixty-four dollars and sixteen cents, payable half yearly to the said John C. Stocker, his heirs and assigns forever.

Also, one equal and undivided moiety or half part of, in, and to, all that certain yearly rent charge or sum of fifty-seven dollars, and forty-six cents, lawful money of the United States, issuing out of a certain lot or piece of ground, situate on the north side of Lombard street, between Delaware Seventh and Eighth streets, in the said city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on said Lombard street sixteen feet five inches, and in length or depth sixty feet, and payable in half yearly payments, on the first day of July and January in each year forever, without any deduction for taxes or assessments, the same being liable, together with the two lots of ground first above mentioned and particularly described, to the paramount ground rent of one hundred and sixty-four dollars and forty-six cents before mentioned.

Also, all that certain three story brick messuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground, situate on the north side of Lombard street aforesaid, at the distance of ninety two feet westward from Delaware Fourth street, in the said city of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth, on the said Lombard street, sixteen feet, and extending in depth northward that width, one hundred and twenty three feet, to an eighteen feet wide alley, left open, leading into Fourth street, bounded on the south by the said Lombard street, on the east by ground late of David C. Claypole and others, on the north by the said eighteen feet wide alley, and on the west by ground now or late of George Thompson, subject to a yearly rent charge or sum of one hundred and twenty-eight dollars, lawful money, payable half yearly, to George Thompson, his heirs and assigns, forever, without any deduction for taxes or assessments, with the appurtenances. By the Court.

EDWARD KING, Clerk O. C.
RACHEL STOKES, Adm'x.

march 5—1t.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

FOR the *Mechanic's Magazine* received by J. B. CLOSE, No. 74 Arch street, and at J. MORTIMER'S BOOKSTORE, No. 74 South Second street, Philadelphia. feb 26—tf

MYRIORAMA.

JUST published and for sale by PHILIP PRICE, Jr. No. 71 Market street, the MYRIORAMA, or Many Millions of Views of Landscapes, &c. designed and engraved by Robert Campbell. Also, Premiums for Schools, and Copy Slips, in great variety feb 26—tf

Books, Stationary, &c.

DAVID CLARK offers for sale at his book and Stationary Store, No. 110 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, a general assortment of School books, blank books, and stationary—together with a variety of fancy articles at reduced prices.

The highest price given for rags.

Book binding and paper ruling neatly executed at the above place, or 171 Market street. Feb. 26—tf.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 53 Market street, Philadelphia, have for sale a variety of Printing Materials, which they will dispose of cheap, viz:—

1 font Seven-line Pica, (ornamented,) well calculated for jobs.
1 font Great Primer, large or small quantity, nearly new.
1 font Brevier, 600 wt. half worn, the whole or a part, as may be required.
1 small font Minion.
A Wetting Trough, lined throughout with lead.
A Washing Trough, and other materials, well calculated for a country newspaper. jan 29—tf

TO MANUFACTURERS.

MACHINE CARDS.

THE Subscribers having the Agency of the following Manufactories, will receive orders for Machine Cards, and have them delivered in this city free of expense or risk: From either Isaac Southgate, Henry Sargent, Horace Smith, Alpheus Smith, James & John A. Smith, Jones & Wood, Silas Earle, or Pliny Earle.—They have constantly on hand, a large assortment of FILLET and SHEET CARDS, out of which they can put up orders for immediate demand, at reduced prices. They also continue to keep Whittemore's, Smith's, Sargent's, Southgate's and Earle's HAND CARDS, both *Cotton* and *Wool*, at manufacturer's prices.

Apply at their HARDWARE & CUTLERY STORE, No. 149, Market Street, Philadelphia.

G. M. & G R JUSTICE.

N. B.—Comb Plate and Fuller's Jacks, may also be had of them. oct. 21—1y

LIONEL LINCOLN,

By the Author of the Spy, Pioneers, Pilot, &c.

JOHN BULL IN AMERICA, or the New Munchausen.
The Italian Husband and Young Dreamer,
The Gossip, or a Laugh with the Ladies, by the Crazy Poet,
Body and Soul, and the Human Heart,
Tom and Jerry, or Life in London,
Annaline, or Motive Hunting,
The Wilderness, or Braddock's Times,
Stanhope's Greece, and Hall's Colombia,
Dallas and Medwin's Conversations of Lord Byron,
The Spanish Daughter and Only Son,
Marriage Ceremonies and Sporting Anecdotes,
Tales to my Daughter, and Henry Milnor,
Adsonville, or Marrying Out,
Elizabeth, and Paul and Virginia, (beautiful.)
Winter in Washington and Knickerbocker's New York,
Wolf's Journal, and Ward's Hindoo History,
Bracebridge Hall, Percy Mallory, and Inissilla,
Buffon's Birds, Fishes, and Insects, 6 vols 12mo.
5000 Family Receipts, and Domestic Encyclopædia,
Brown's Philosophy, and Combes' Phrenology.

Together with a large collection of BOOKS in the various departments of Literature and Science, and a great variety of STATIONARY, all of which will be disposed of to Library Companies, Country Merchants, Teachers, and individuals, at the most reduced prices for cash or acceptances, by

S. POTTER & CO.
Bookseller, No. 113 Chesnut street, opposite the Post Office.
feb 26—3t

Cheap Looking Glasses, Andirons, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber has commenced the Looking Glass and Fancy Hardware Business, at the Brick Store South West corner of Second and Coate's street, near the New Market, N. L. where he offers for sale, at the lowest prices, for cash, a general assortment of Looking Glasses, Andirons, Shovel and Tongs, Japanned Tea Trays and Waiters, Plated Castors, Britannia Metal Tea Ware, Plated and Brass Candlesticks, Knives and Forks, Plated and Metal Spoons.

Also, an assortment of Kitchen Utensils, consisting of Iron Pots, Tea Kettles, Frying Pans, &c. together with a general assortment of Edge Tools, Locks, Butt Hinges, Screws, Nails, &c.

feb 26—tf HENRY BOUREAU.

Will be exposed to Public Vendue,

At the sign of the Indian Queen, Germantown,

On the 17th of March next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

A LOT of ground, situated on the high grounds near the Falls of Schuylkill, on the road leading from thence to Germantown, about five miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing twenty-one acres and some perches, nearly one-third of which is valuable woodland. For further particulars, enquire of the subscribers, on the west side of Schuylkill, half a mile below the Falls

SUSANNAH GARRETT, Executrix.
JOSEPH GARRETT, Executor,
to the Estate of Morton Garrett, deceased.
Blockley, Feb. 15th, 1825. [26—3t*

To be Sold at Public Sale,

ON the 12th of 3d mo. (March) in the township of Kingsessing, within a mile of the Blue Bell Tavern, several thousand GRAFTED APPLE TREES, of rare and valuable kinds, which are large and fit for the orchard. Also, a few grafted PEAR TREES and natural stocks of each kind. A catalogue of said trees can be had, on the day of sale at the nursery, where the conditions will be made known by

ABRAHAM G. HUNT,

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock.
Darby, 2d mo. 11, 1825. [26—3t

JOB PRINTING,

OF all descriptions, neatly and expeditiously executed, at moderate prices, by ATKINSON AND ALEXANDER, at their office back of No. 53 Market street, four doors below Second st. north side.

The Grand Pectoral Syrup,

FOR the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and Consumption of the Lungs, and other [illegible] proceeding from Colds, and has cured [illegible] Coughs, prepared and sold by RACHAEL ROURK, at her dwelling, 1 Craven street, between Race and Vine, four doors from Dr. [illegible] Church. Those who are afflicted in the [illegible] with either of the above complaints, will do well to make a trial of this Syrup. It has been approved of by the Faculty, and experienced numbers, who allow it has been the most valuable Medicine they have tried. It has been known to cure, when all other Medicine has failed. It removes both pain and oppression at the breast, also, the bowel complaint, and likewise the fever and ague, as many in my neighbourhood can testify. It may be used in all kinds of ailments, with the exception of [illegible] recovered. The quantity to be used, is as follows: To a full grown person, a large wine glass full three times a day, and a half grown person, a small wine glass full three times a day, and for children [illegible] will be given when called for. Since the above advertisement was published, many respectable families have allowed it has been the means of saving their lives in these cases. The public are requested to furnish themselves with this valuable medicine, sold only by me; if not by Rachael Rourk, it is not the genuine Medicine, as there is no one in the United States can prepare this Medicine but herself. Those who wish to make use of this said Medicine, are requested to furnish themselves with pint or quart bottles, according to the quantity wanted.

It is particularly efficacious in hoarseness. Orders have been received for this Medicine from Boston, Providence, and many other cities in the United States.

RACHAEL ROURK.

Tetter Ointment, of very superior quality, [illegible] at the same place, on very moderate terms, which has been productive of very speedy cures, as many in this city have had fair proof, and will give the Medicine a good character. march 5—1t

AN ADDRESS

WILL be delivered by B RUSH RHEES, M.D. on Tuesday, the 8th inst. at 12 o'clock, in the Hall of the Medical Faculty of Jefferson College, in Prune street, near the Washington Square, explanatory of the views of the New Medical School, recently founded in this place. Students of Medicine, Physicians, Gentlemen of the Bar, Members of the College of Pharmacy, Chemists, and Citizens generally, are invited to attend.

march 5—1t

Bristol Boarding School for Boys,

WILL be opened about the middle of Fourth Month next, in which will be taught Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, the use of the Globes, and various branches of Mathematics and Physical Science.

The price for Boarding, Lodging, and Tuition, will be one hundred and twenty dollars per annum, payable quarterly in advance. Washing, 30 cents per dozen. Reading Books will be furnished free of expense; other Books and Stationary will be charged at the stationary prices.

The Subscriber has taken a [illegible] house in a pleasant and healthy situation [illegible] the River, and designs to direct his [illegible] to the charge of the various duties of [illegible]

[illegible]

N. B. For boys under ten years [illegible] be no separate charge for washing.

REFERENCES.—John Gummere, Burlington, N. J.; Dr. Moore, No. 63 South Seventh street; and Kimber & Sharpless No. 93 Market street, Philadelphia.

Ancocas, 2d mo. 1825. [2d mo. 5—[illegible]

DRAWING.

THE Drawing of the UNION CANAL LOTTERY, 16th Class, new series, will take place on

WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst.

at 4 o'clock, P. M. at the Washington Hall, South Third street.

J. B. YATES, } Managers.
march 5—1t A. M'INTYRE, }

FORTUNE'S HOME,

No. 129 CHESNUT STREET.

DRAWING of the UNION CANAL LOTTERY, 14th Class—New Series, which took place on Wednesday last in this city. Numbers drawn,

47, 4, 29, 8, 54, 33, 22, 30.

Which gave the Capital Prizes thereto to the following Numbers, viz.

	Combination.	Order.		
*25322	22 30 33	6 7 8	a prize of	$20,000
* 6059	4 54 30	2 6 7	"	1000
*29368	29 54 33	3 5 6	"	1000
*11411	8 54 22	4 5 7	"	1000
*11679	8 54 30	4 5 8	"	1000
*11390	8 33 22	4 6 7	"	1000
*11658	8 33 30	4 6 8	"	1000
*25322	54 33 22	5 6 7	"	1000
*25343	54 22 30	5 7 8	"	1000
* 6416	47 4 54	1 2 5	"	500
*29641	47 29 54	1 3 5	"	500
*11404	47 8 22	1 4 7	"	500
*30076	47 54 30	1 5 8	"	500
*30011	47 33 30	1 6 8	"	500
* 6008	4 29 33	2 3 6	"	500
* 5168	4 8 54	2 4 5	"	500

Besides many other valuable prizes.

* All sold by P. CANFIELD, No. 129 Chesnut street.

The above prizes were sold to sundry persons in whole tickets and shares, and certificates of do. in both city and county.

P. C. has also had the pleasure of paying ONE HALF of the $20,000 prize, and the holders of the Quarter and two Eighths of do. as well as the holders of all the other prizes are requested to call at his office, 129 Chesnut street, and receive their cash for the same, and take a chance for more CAPITAL PRIZES, soon to be drawn.

jan 8—tf

A New Song, to an Old Tune.

Few months have flown since I was poor,
And sorrows then were mine;
When passing through the market place
I saw John Gibbs's sign;
I quickly paus'd, 'twas well I did,
For I was just in time
To buy a Ticket, see his Bird,
And hear the Clock's sweet chime.
Chorus—For John Gibbs, he is the man,
At selling prizes high,
Then haste all you who cash can spare,
Be quick—a Ticket buy.
My numbers drew the highest prize,
I do not now repine,
For I have cash to serve a friend
And take my glass of wine,
Then call on GIBBS, he has the cash,
And *Hope* there smiles divine,
Whilst *Justice* welcomes old and young,
Who visit *Fortune's* shrine.
Chorus—For John Gibbs, he is the man,
At selling prizes high,
Then haste all you who cash can spare,
Be quick—a Ticket buy.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

Fifteenth Class—New Series. Sixty numbers—Eight allots to be drawn.

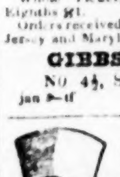
HIGHEST PRIZE,

30,000 DOLLARS.

Whole Tickets, $8—Halves, $4—Quarters, $2—Eighths $1.

Orders received for Tickets in the New-York, New-Jersey and Maryland State Lotteries, at

GIBBS' LUCKY OFFICE,
NO 4½, SOUTH THIRD STREET.
jan 8—tf



FASHIONABLE
CITY HAT STORE,

WHERE Hats of every description may be obtained by wholesale and retail, which for beauty, durability and excellence of materials, are equal to any in the city.—*BEAVERS, CASTORS, IMITATION BEAVERS* (at $3.50) daily receiving from the manufactory.

CHARLES & J. H. BULKLEY,
61, S. Third street, opposite Girard's Bank.

N. B.—Hats of any shape or quality made to order.
jan 22—tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

JOHN B. HOWELL, late Discoverer of the well-known Indian Syrup for Coughs, has also his Universal Family Pills, good for the Scurvy, Dropsy, Gout, and all impurities of the Blood, with his Lotion for Rheumatic Pains, Ointments for Sores, and other Medicines, for various diseases, prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by the proprietor, No. 74 North Sixth street, Philadelphia. feb 26—tf

TOOTH-ACHE

Cured Instantaneously and without Pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, *Dentist, from London,*

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. Milford can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts.

Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use, it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODINE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth-Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 161, South Fifth, near Spruce street. may 15—1y

PHILIP PRICE, Jr.

INFORMS his Friends and the Public, he has established a Copper Plate Printing Office, at No. 66 Lombard street, three doors above Third street.

Orders left there, or at No. 71 Market street, for Copper Plate Printing, in all its branches, will be promptly attended to on the lowest terms. Jan. 1—tf

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

The name of La Fayette seems to rouse genius of every kind and grade, to do the hero honor. The following is too good to be lost: it is copied *verbatim* from the original, which was handed to us last week:

AN ACROSTIC.

Long live the man whose venerable name shal sound
And tryumph sumtional all the people round
Thear wery few of our nation but what has hird his name
And one I think can say eney thing against his fame
Wewil our nation was glad to see him again
Rejoyce the seventy ninth who fought with him on the plain
That was he who gaind our independence
This is the man which now in our country
Every day brings him more pleasure

M DELANY

Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, happening at a public review to have some dispute with Colonel Seaton, an officer of his service, gave him a blow, which the latter resented so highly, that when the field business was over, he repaired to the king's apartment and demanded his discharge, which his Majesty signed, and the Colonel withdrew; not a word being said on the subject by either party. Gustavus, however, having coolly considered the matter, and being informed that Seaton intended to set out the next morning for Denmark, he followed him, attended by an officer and two or three grooms. When his Majesty came to the Danish frontiers, he left all his attendants except one, and overtaking Seaton on a large plain, he rode up to him, saying, "Dismount, Sir; that you have been injured I acknowledge; I am therefore now come to give you the satisfaction of a gentleman, for being now out of my own dominions, Gustavus and you are equal. We have both, I see, pistols and swords: alight immediately, and the affair shall be decided." Seaton recovering from his surprise, dismounted as the king had already done, and falling on his knees, said, "Sire, you have more than given me satisfaction, in condescending to make me your equal. God forbid that my sword should do any mischief to so brave and gracious a prince. Permit me to return to Stockholm, and allow me the honor to live and die in your service." The king raised him from the ground, embraced him, and they returned in the most amicable manner to Stockholm, to the astonishment of the whole court.

Joseph II. of Germany.—When Joseph the Second, uncle to the present Emperor of Germany, was at Paris, he derived much gratification from surveying such objects as were worthy a stranger's observation, without the pageantry of royalty, or the attendance of his courtiers. Walking into a coffee house of great repute, at an early hour one morning, he politely requested to have a dish of chocolate. As he had no retinue, and appeared very simply drest, the waiter surlily replied, there was none ready; upon which the Emperor walked leisurely away, and entered a house of very inferior note, where his request was very differently received, and the chocolate prepared with the utmost expedition. During the time it was getting ready, the landlord's daughter accidently came down, and the Emperor, struck with her beauty, expressed his astonishment that she was not married. The man informed him that her poverty was the occasion of it, as she was tenderly attached to a young man, whose father had refused his consent, because he could not give her a thousand crowns.—Joseph immediately called for a pen and ink, and writing an order on his banker for six thousand livres, put it into the hands of the astonished landlord, and hurried out of the house to avoid the praises his beneficence demanded.

THE FAIR CIRCASSIAN.

"I was standing at the village of Carajula, with the rest of my party,' says Sir Robert Porter, "enjoying the clear freshness of the evening, when a band belonging to my old acquaintance, Abul Hassan Khan, the Persian ambassador in London, approached the village. The people were on their return from England to Teheran, and with them, in charge, mounted on a sorry post horse, was the celebrated *fair Circassian*. His excellency had purchased her at Constantinople, in his way to the West, where, I understand, both in Paris and London, she was noticed by our European ladies with much kindness; but the style in which I saw her now, produced a sad contrast to what she must then have experienced. When the poor creature, in approaching, discerned my frank appearance, in the gladness of a grateful recollection, she was riding forward to address me; but in a moment, the rough fellow who was her conductor laid his whip over her shoulders, with so terrible an admonition besides that closing both her lips and her veil, she travelled on with doubtless heavy recollections. To interfere on behalf of a woman so situated, would cast a sort of contamination on her, and therefore have the effect of Don Quixote's interruption of the boy's castigation from his master—only redouble the stripes."

KEEPING HORSES.

Every gentleman, who is obliged by his health or his business to keep a horse, complains of the enormous expense incurred by it. If allowed to eat and waste as much as he chooses, a horse will consume from four to five tons of hay in a year, besides the necessary grain. But it is asserted from actual experiment, that ten pounds of good hay, with two quarts of corn a day are enough to keep a common horse in fine order. Ten pounds of hay a day are 3650 pounds, little more than a ton and a half a year—and two quarts of corn a day are about twenty three bushels a year. Call hay seven dollars a ton, and corn four a bushel, and you make the annual expense of feeding a horse twenty-six or seven dollars, about half as much as it commonly costs. To keep a horse in the cheapest and healthiest manner, let him stand on green turf, dug up pretty thick, and placed on the floor of his stable—let him be carefully curried every day. This is of more importance than is sometimes imagined. It opens the pores and preserves a healthful state of the skin, on which, in horses as in men, depends, as much as on almost any thing else, the proper and healthful operation of the various animal functions. Although the inferior animals are not like men, subject to unnatural appetites on account of unnatural stimulants received into the stomach, they unquestionably often consume more food than is necessary to maintain their vigor and spirit. This surplus it is economy to ascertain and retrench. Corn is cheaper than oats for horses, because there is more heart in a quantity of the same price. It is better to be given two or three times a day in small messes—and to be given dry that the mastication of it may keep the mouth in a healthy state. To measure hay the tare of a basket may be taken, and the hay given from it in small quantities through the day, but chiefly at night. A horse that is not used should be fed with corn sparingly. It should be occasionally salted. It is not perhaps generally considered, that horses are subject to colds and fevers as readily as men. They should therefore be used with great tenderness and delicacy, and often washed in cold water.—The pulse generally indicates the health of a horse. It may be felt about an inch back of the eye, and in health beats about 33 strokes in a minute.

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. As a purifier of the blood it has no parallel. It is the most useful *spring and autumn alterative* ever known. All those who are affected with *Scrofula, Leprosy, Scurvy*, or cutaneous *Eruptions*, or any of those melancholy diseases arising from impurity of the blood and juices—also, those who suffer by *diseased Liver*, Rheumatic affections, or from indiscretion of their youth, or those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial, antimonial, or arsenical medicines, should submit to a course of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation in diet. It is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral so often occasions, &c.

In all complicated cases of *Scrofula* and *Syphilis*, and where the Syphilitic Virus of the parent causes a developement of Scrofula in the child, this is the only remedy upon which a single hope of recovery can be reasonably founded; there has been no instance of its failure, when properly used. It imparts vigour to the whole system while the cure is going on—*an operation so long looked for in vain by the medical world*; at the same time the patient is enabled to take nourishing food, which under the common modes of practice, is usually withheld from the sufferer. In many instances where the horrible ravages of ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where, to all appearance, no human means but amputation could have saved life; in cases extreme as even here described, have patients been snatched from the grave and restored to good health, and the devouring disease completely eradicated. *The discovery of a remedy like this now offered for sale has been a desideratum from time immemorial.*

The Proprietor does not suppose his bare assertion will convince; he will therefore give references to such as have been cured, and those under his care, among whom are many highly respectable citizens, that shall satisfy the most incredulous of its superior efficacy in the disorders for which it is here recommended. Every member of society should aid in diffusing information of this discovery—*humanity alone makes it a duty.*

CERTIFICATES.

"I have, within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe, from what I have seen that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases. "N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

"Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania, &c."

"*Philadelphia, February 16, 1823.*"

"I have applied the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value. W. GIBSON M. D.

"Professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms House Infirmary, &c.

"*February 17, 1823.*"

"I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic, and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections. "VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

"Professor of Surgery in the University of New-York, Surgeon of the N. Y. Hospital, &c.

"*New York, 1st mo. 5th, 1824.*"

AGENTS.

Boston—J. P. Hall, Druggist, No. 1 Union street.
New York—Collins & Hannay, No. 230 Pearl street, John B. Dodd & Co. Druggists, No. 161 Broadway, opposite John street.
Lancaster, (Penn.)—Henry Keffer.
Pittsburg, (Penn.)—Charles Avery & Co. Druggists.
Wilmington, (Del.)—Joseph Bringhurst, Druggist.
Baltimore—Henry Price, Druggist, Market street.
Washington City—William Gunton, Druggist.
Alexandria—Edward Stabler & Son, Druggists.
Norfolk—C. Hall, Bookseller.
Richmond, (Va.)—James M'Kildoe, Druggist.
Charleston, (S. C.)—S Huard, Druggist.
Petersburgh, Va.—Bragg & Jones, Druggists.
Augusta, (Geo.)—Wm. H. Turpin, Druggist.
Natchez—Lehman & Beaumont, Druggists.
New Orleans—William M'Kean.
Agents in other cities will be appointed.

Patients whose situation and circumstances enable them to come to this city, and place themselves under the proprietor's care, would find it much to their advantage.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine, has induced a number of persons to imitate it in various ways. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, imposing them on the ignorant for the Panacea; others are mixing the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. making three bottles out of one—thus retaining some of its virtue. These imitations and adulterations have, in many instances, protracted the sufferings of patients, in cases where the *genuine medicine* would have proved instantly efficacious.—I therefore deem it a duty I owe the public, to acquaint them, that it is impossible, from the very nature of its constituents, to be discovered by chemical analysis; and, consequently, that all other mixtures represented to be mine, and sold as such, are fraudulent and are impositions calculated to deceive the ignorant and unwary. The genuine medicine has my signature on a label, representing Hercules and the Hydra, and my name on the seal.

Price $3 per bottle, or $30 per dozen.

Communications, post paid, and orders from any part of the world, will receive immediate attention.

☞ Printed Directions accompany the Medicine.

William Swaim,

No. 13 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, opposite the University of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1825. [1—tf

PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM
AND MENAGERIE.

No. 274 Market Street—above the Upper Market.

LATE additions to the Menagerie—18 *Living Animals*, among which are TIPPOO SULTAN, the great Hunting Elephant of India, weighing upwards of [illegible] pounds—The MAMMOTH LION, from Asia, full grown with a large flowing mane; the largest and most beautiful animal of this species, ever imported into America—ALASA, from Peru, an animal of wonderful speed—A SHETLAND PONEY, a very diminutive and sagacious Animal, &c. &c.

TIPPOO SULTAN was imported into this country about three years ago, and was formerly one of the most savage and untractable of the species. He was broke by Mr. Martin, his keeper, and would never be governed by any other person. The sagacity of this animal, together with the intrepidity and dexterity of his keeper, produce a spectacle, not only curious and diverting, but in some instances horrible to the spectator and dangerous to the keeper. Among a variety of singular marks of sagacity, he takes a stand in the centre of the room, and the keeper having moved with hand feet remaining in the centre, forming a circle with his head—places his keeper on his tusks, and in continued repetition round the circle, tosses him to the height of 10 or 12 feet, and with the most singular and seemingly studied accuracy, catches him upon his tusks and trunk; and in conclusion, gives him a toss into the air, the keeper turns a somerset in his flight and safely lands on the back of the Elephant. The nature of the circumstance and want of security of the keeper, render this exploit both more dangerous and extremal, than the Hanging Feat of the celebrated Mr. Stoker.

Late additions to the Museum. The PROPHECY OF SIMEON, a splendid Painting, by Mr. Street; together with a large collection of other Paintings—70 WAX STATUES—A MECHANICAL ORGAN—A Prepared SEA ELEPHANT, and other Natural Curiosities.

Admittance to ALL, 25 Cents—Children half price.

The Museum is a *Large New Building*, four stories high containing four rooms, each 45 feet wide, and 125 feet deep. The two upper rooms are appropriated as a Museum and Repository of Curiosities, Statues and other curiosities.

The lower story, together with a large yard and outer buildings, are appropriated as a Menagerie, which already contains upwards of 18 rare and curious Living Animals.

The Proprietor invites the offer of Paintings and other pieces of Art or Natural Curiosities, which he will either purchase or deposit at a fair remuneration. Historical, Portrait, Transparent & other Paintings for sale, will be thankfully received, and deposited any length of time, and carefully preserved. dec 18—tf

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LAND AGENT,
Broker and Conveyancer's Office,

No. 7 N. 6th st. a few doors above Market.

THE Subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Agency business in general, engrossing of Writings, posting of Books, adjusting the accounts of Executors, Administrators, Assignees, &c. drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices' Indentures, Articles of Co-partnership, Leases, and all other writings in the line of Conveyancing, procuring and putting out Money on Interest, and discounting Promissory Notes.

Also, Insolvent's Bonds and Petitions carefully and legally drawn, and their business attended to throughout, on advantageous terms (and generally in the performance of all duties or services wherein the aid of an agent or attorney may be convenient or useful.

N.B. A Register is kept expressly for entering Farms, City Property, and Ground Rents, free of expense.

feb. 28—tf CHARLES P. LISLE.

Elliott's Hair Restorative.
For the promotion, renovation and retention of the Hair.
Decidedly superior to any yet produced.

IN offering the Hair Restorative to the attention of those who may require its aid, in the prevention of the falling off of their Hair, the promotion of its growth, (even in cases of hereditary baldness,) or for the renewal of its growth if impaired by sickness or other causes, the proprietor feels confident that it will equal every reasonable expectation—its efficacy in the cases mentioned, having been most amply tested.

A very few applications of the Hair Restorative, where baldness prevails, will be productive of a covering of Young Hair, resembling the fine capillaments perceivable in the centre of a flower growing up within a plant, which, by attention in the use of the Restorative will, like the young flower, rapidly advance to healthy maturity. Such have been its effects as experienced by the proprietor, who had been subject to the inconvenience of baldness for the last 20 years. And in several other cases of a similar nature, the like success has attended the use of the Hair Restorative, as those benefitted are ready to testify, if necessary.

As a general HEAD-WASH, the Restorative is calculated to prove highly useful and agreeable. By using it a few times, the *Scurf* or *Dandruff*, which so frequently accumulates around the roots and ultimately destroys the Hair, will be finally eradicated from the membrane. And, by its cephalic influence upon the capillary vessels, in all cases of renewed growth, the Hair will be HEALTHY and THICK, and acquire additional lustre. Even to those in the possession of good Hair, the use of the Restorative would prove essential, inasmuch as it would aid them in preserving that invaluable and highly ornamental natural covering. To those desirous of the embellishment of Whiskers, it will promote their growth.

As a gentle, innocent, and benign Cephalic, the Restorative may be safely, and with good effect, applied to the heads of Infants or Children, whose Hair may appear deficient. Prepared by C A ELLIOTT, 30 Walnut street and sold at One Dollar per bottle—half size do. 50 Cents. Also, sold at No. 92, North West corner of Second and Walnut streets, adjoining the Merchants' Coffee-House; No. 111 North Fifth street, three doors above Race, and at No 89 South Front, between Chesnut and Walnut streets, Philadelphia.

Wholesale purchasers, by applying at 30 Walnut street will receive prompt attention. jan 1—1y

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B. ROBINSON,

KEEPS constantly for sale at his VARIETY and JEWELRY STORE, No. 12 North Second Street, Fine Pearl, Fine Gold and Plated JEWELRY; Silver Spoons; Spectacles, suited to all ages; Plated Goods and Brittania Ware; an extensive assortment of Coral of all sizes; fine Polished Steel and Fancy Gilt Goods, all of which will be warranted and sold *low*, wholesale or retail.

*** Distant Orders attended to with promptness and despatch. oct. 16—tf

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HOTEL AND OYSTER HOUSE,
Back of No. 5 South Fourth street, near Market.

JOHN CLULEY respectfully informs his friends and fellow citizens, that he has fitted up a neat and convenient room for the accommodation of his customers, where he will be happy to serve them with the best of Oysters Terrapins, &c. J. C. wishes to inform the public that his prices shall not exceed the customary charges in the oyster cellars. A private room for supper parties, and suppers provided at the shortest notice. Morris River, Cove, and York River Oysters. Also, Oysters put up to go by land or sea. nov 13—tf

NEW MARKET
BEDDING WAREHOUSE,

South East corner of Pine and Second streets.

DARLESON & HARMER, Upholsterers, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a Bedding Warehouse at the southeast corner of Pine and Second streets, where they intend keeping on hand an extensive assortment of elegant ready made Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, of the best Superfine English Ticking, and best dried Feathers; elegant hair Mattresses, and a general assortment of Mattresses of an inferior quality; a quantity of Curled Hair; a general assortment of Feathers, well dried and fit for immediate use, and a quantity of Moss, Flock, Cottons, Cattail and Wool, Bedsteads and Windsor Chairs, and a number of articles in their line, all of which will be sold very low for cash. Young persons who are about commencing Housekeeping will find it much to their advantage to CALL and SEE their assortment, as in point of quality and price, they will not shrink from a comparison with any other Upholsterers in the city. jan 8—1y

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CHEAP PAPER WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he has Removed his PAPER WARE-HOUSE to

No. 206 North Third Street,

Where he respectfully solicits a continuance of their favours.

SAMUEL ECKSTEIN.

The highest price given for Rags jan 8—tf

Wheelwrighting & Carriage making.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced Wheelwrighting and Carriage-making, in all its various branches, and having a thorough knowledge of the latest fashions, flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favour him with their custom.

JONATHAN HALL, Jr.

☞ All kinds of Carriages, Gigs, and Waggons, made and repaired on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, for cash or trade.

Also, on hand, new and second-hand Gigs and Waggons, for sale. J. H. Jr.

Salem, Nov. 8, 1824. [nov 27—3m

JONATHAN FELL,
No. 52, South Front St. 4th house below Chesnut,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Customers and the Public generally, that he has now for sale the following Articles of a superior quality, and at the most reduced prices to wit:

MUSTARD, in Bottles, Canisters and Kegs.
CHOCOLATE, No. 1 and 2, and extra No. 1.
Ground and Race GINGER.
Jamaica and Country CAYENNE and Ground Black

PEPPER.

N. B.—Families can obtain any of these articles, by applying as above. jan. 1—6m

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Promissory Notes and Drafts

THAT are negotiable, discounted, and money procured on security. Also, Insolvent's Bonds and final Petitions correctly and legally drawn, and their business attended to throughout, on such terms as may be suitable to the condition of applicants. Apply to

CHARLES M. PAGE,

No. 3 North 6th street, near Market.

Office open every evening until 8 o'clock.

jan 18—7t

Philadelphia Intelligence Office,
No. 7, North Sixth Street,

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET STREET,

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Clerks, House-keepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Porters, Bar-keepers, Coachmen, Waiters, Labourers, Seamstresses, Farmingmen, Grooms, Cooks and House Servants of every description. Also, Wet Nurses. To Hire, White and Colored Boys and Girls of different ages, Property to sell or let entered gratis. The above establishment relies on the patronage of the public, and particularly on those in the habit of *employing persons*, whose notice of the same is respectfully solicited; and the proprietor will endeavour, aided by their patronage, to conduct in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction, and make the office worthy of their confidence and support. Persons of every description, having good recommendations or references, will find every facility in *supplying themselves with situations.* feb. 28—tf

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Conveyancing & Land Agency Office,
No. 105 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Nearly opposite the Merchants' Coffee House.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Conveyancing and Land office, from No. 34 South Second street, to the above place, where he will continue to attend to the purchase and sale of Real Estate, in the City and Country, by private or public sale. Conveyances and writings of all kinds, prepared with accuracy, neatness and despatch. A Register of houses, lots, farms, ground rents, &c. for sale, is kept, which those desirous to purchase may at all times inspect. City property, and ground rents, are entered without charge. Country property, entered and advertised in three daily papers if wanted, at a reasonable rate. Money procured and loaned on mortgage.

P. I. WILTBOHN, Conveyancer

jan 29—tf

HOWELL's INDIAN SYRUP.

A PREPARATION composed entirely of Medicinal Herbs and Plants, and has proved itself to be a valuable remedy for the cure of Colds, Asthmas, Consumption of the Lungs, and long continued Coughs and particularly for the removal of those slight Colds attended with Cough, incident to children. Prepared by the Proprietor ONLY, No. 74 NORTH SIXTH STREET, where a liberal allowance will be made to those who purchase to sell again. Price 25 Cents a bottle.

JOHN B. HOWELL.

☞ A variety of other medicines to be had at the above place. jan. 8—tf

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EVANS' PREMIUM
SELF-SHARPENING PLOUGHS.

THE attention of Farmers is requested to this Plough. To it was awarded the Premium by the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society. It possesses the advantage of sharpening the share by its operation on the soil, and consequently saves nearly half the expense, exclusive of time lost at the Smith's in getting the irons sharpened. It requires the least possible draught, and turns a sward nicely. Ploughs warranted, and if they do not please, can be returned, and the money will be refunded. Cultivators, Corn-shellers, Harrows, Mills for breaking Corn in the Cob, Plaster Mills, &c. for sale at No. 361 Market street, from River Schuylkill, between Schuylkill Fourth and Fifth streets.

feb 19—tf CADW. & O. EVANS.

TO LET,

A FRONT ROOM, convenient for an Office. A few gentlemen can be accommodated with Board in a small private family, on reasonable terms, at No. 138 North Front street. feb 19—6t*

TO LET,

A STORE, situate in Callowhill, between Fifth and Sixth streets, well calculated for the Dry Goods Business, and considered a very excellent stand. Apply to

WILLIAM J. KIRK,

jan 29—tf No 153 North Third street.

J. B. WOOD,

No. 42 SPRUCE STREET,
Near the Drawbridge,
Philadelphia,

Manufactures and keeps for sale, Fans, and Farming Utensils of all descriptions. Cutting Boxes may be had as above, and all orders supplied at a short notice. feb 19—tf

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SACKING BOTTOMS.

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of Sacking Bottoms, of his own manufacture, at No. 6 Monmouth Court, leading out of Jones' Alley which runs from Second to Front, above Market street, where store-keepers, cabinet-makers, and others, may be supplied on reasonable terms for cash.

feb 19—12t J. SAMSON.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership lately existing under the firm of WILLIAM ORRELL & SON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will henceforth be carried on by WILLIAM ORRELL.

feb 19—3t WM. ORRELL & SON.

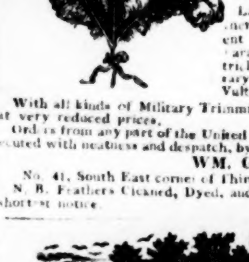
THE Subscriber begs leave to return his most sincere thanks to his friends and customers, for the liberal support he has received since he commenced the making of Brass, Steel and Cane Reeds. They can be had as good if not superior to any in the United States, at his house No. 302 North Second street, (Philad.) on the lowest terms; together with Healds of all kinds.

Orders executed at the shortest notice.

Any order left at the Plough, North Third street, will meet with due attention.

feb 19—6m WM. ORRELL.

CHEAP and FASHIONABLE
CITY FEATHER STORE.



LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S FEATHERS, of every description, (wholesale & retail,) which for beauty, durability, and excellence of material, are equal to any in the city.

Ladies' Fancy Feathers—Plumes of different shades, Birds of Paradise, Maraboo, Ostrich, Vulture. Military Feathers—Ostrich, Vulture, Chicken.

With all kinds of Military Trimmings. Will be sold at very reduced prices.

Orders from any part of the United States will be executed with neatness and despatch, by

WM. G. CREASE,

No. 41, South East corner of Third and Chesnut sts.

N. B. Feathers Cleaned, Dyed, and Repaired, at the shortest notice. feb 12—6m

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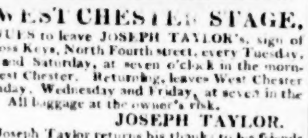

THE WEST CHESTER STAGE,

CONTINUES to leave JOSEPH TAYLOR's, sign of the Cross Keys, North Fourth street, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at seven o'clock in the morning, for West Chester. Returning, leaves West Chester every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at seven in the morning. All baggage at the owner's risk.

JOSEPH TAYLOR.

N. B.—Joseph Taylor returns his thanks to his friends for their past support, and hopes, by strict attention to their accommodation, to merit a continuance of their patronage, it being a central situation for business.

feb 5—3m JOSEPH TAYLOR.

TO MERCHANTS & OTHERS.

JONES & HARRISON, Silk, Woollen and Cotton Dyers and Scourers, No. 2[illegible] 1-2 Arch, between Fifth and Sixth streets, Philadelphia, beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they Dye, Restore, and Re-fold Goods of every description, at the shortest notice, and in the neatest manner.

N. B. Family articles attended to with punctuality and despatch.

Orders from the country thankfully received, and every exertion will be used to have them ready to return by the conveyance sent. jan 22—tf

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Colburn's
Writing Academy

No. 32 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET,
Between Chesnut and Sansom streets.

LADIES will be received at half-past 10 o'clock, every day, or every other day in the week, as may best suit their convenience.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN and LADS attend in the evening, from 7 until half past 8. Those wishing to improve in this elegant and useful accomplishment are invited to call and view the improvements of between one and two hundred pupils, who have finished their lessons during the last six months, also a large number who are now taking lessons.

Before Mr. C's establishing himself in this city, he had been exclusively engaged in this profession for more than nine years, in which time he has taught in all the large sea-port towns in the middle and eastern states, at most of the Colleges, and other literary institutions in New England, from which he has a large number of recommendations, that may be seen by those who feel interested. Among many others he has from the following gentlemen:

Rev. John T. Kirkland, D. D. L. L. D. President of Harvard University, Mass.
Rev. William Allen, D. D. L. L. D. President of Brunswick college, Maine.
Hon Jeremiah Smith, L. L. D. New Hampshire.
Samuel L. Mitchell, M. D. L. L. D. New York.
References in this city to
JOSHUA LIPPINCOTT, Esq.
JAMES SCHOTT, Esq.
THOMAS FLETCHER, Esq. feb 19—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of BRIDGET FOWLER, late of the city of Philadelphia deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those persons having claims against said Estate, will present them for settlement to

CHARLES M. PAGE, Adm'r.

feb 19—3t No 3 North Sixth street.

WILLIAM M. URQUHART,
BLOCK and PUMP MAKER,

Second door above the Drawbridge wharf, in Water st.

WILLIAM M URQUHART has commenced business at the above place, and respectfully requests of his friends and the public generally, a portion of that patronage which it shall be his study to merit in the various branches.

N. B. Orders, in any line connected with his profession, will be promptly attended to. jan 29—tf

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NOTICE.

HAVING declined business and let my stand to Thomas S. Tucker, I recommend him as being worthy the confidence and patronage of my friends and customers.

ABRAHAM HILYARD.

THOMAS S. TUCKER respectfully informs his Customers and the public generally that he has removed to the above mentioned stand, No. 11 south Third Street where he has on hand an excellent Assortment of *CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS*, which he will make up on reasonable terms at the shortest notice. 1st mo. 1—1.t*

P. VAN PELT, DENTIST,

GRATEFUL for past favours, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to perform all operations connected with his profession, at his old establishment (it having been reported that he had removed) No. 101 CHESNUT STREET, opposite the bank of the United States. He makes no claim to *superior knowledge or excellence*, neither is he in possession of *mechanical instruments*, which operate without the *least pain*—nor of wonderful specifics, that *instantly cure the most violent tooth ache*—but he promises most faithfully his best endeavours to give satisfaction to all those who may honour him with their commands.

P. VAN PELT has always a supply of his Antiscorbutic Dentifrice, and the usual remedies for mitigating violent tooth ache, which will be applied gratuitously. dec 18—6m*

TO THE AFFLICTED.

THE Subscribers being persuaded that the merits of Dr. SMITH, No. 86 North Fifth street, Philadelphia, who has introduced the Indian system of Medicine and Healing, cannot be too generally known, and feeling that gratitude which it is natural to feel to Providence, and towards a man who, under His assistance, has raised them from infirmity and wretchedness, to health and comfort; and from a hope of rendering a service to such of their fellow citizens as may be smitten with disease and pain, have determined to make known their individual cases.

To Dr. SMITH, the Indian Physician, }
No 86 North Fifth street. }

Philadelphia, October 28th, 1824.

SIR—Permit me thus publicly to thank you for an almost miraculous cure I have received through your assistance; and to declare to my fellow citizens that I had been for eight years, or upwards, afflicted with an ulcerated sore leg, attended with the most troublesome burning and itching, so as to render me incapable of enjoying life as I could wish, and, in a great degree, deprived me of ability to attend to my occupation. I therefore applied to two eminent physicians in this city, one of whom commenced his operations, but without success; the other pronounced me incurable, which was truly discouraging to me, so much so that I was almost persuaded to think that I never could be cured; until, happily for me, I was advised to apply to you. I did so; the result of which application has proved, to my great satisfaction, that an ulcer confirmed for many years, could be effectually cured in the short space of eight or nine weeks, after having been given up as incurable by men of skill. I can now walk without pain and have done so for those five months past; and I firmly believe that a sound and thorough cure has been effected, to my great joy and satisfaction, which shall be gratefully remembered by your sincere friend and well-wisher,

VALENTINE APPLE,

Two doors from North Fifth st. in Cresson's alley.

From a solemn sense of duty I, William Teany, do certify, that from extreme debility, arising from a severe and long continued attack of diarrhoea and hoemorrhage, of at least twelve months standing, and having, at the same time, the fever and ague, I was reduced so low as to be incapable of working at my trade, (a house carpenter,) and was wasted to a skeleton, though I had the best medical advice I could obtain. When all hope had deserted me, I was informed that Dr. Smith, in his Indian practice of Medicine, had performed many astonishing cures; as the last chance for my life, I applied to him, and through the goodness of God he has effectually cured me; and for three months last past, I have enjoyed as good health as ever I did in my life. I willingly add my testimony of his ability to cure the maladies that human nature is liable to, and have confidence in his medical skill to recommend those suffering to his care, having no doubt but that they will obtain relief. WILLIAM TEANEY,

Lives at the sign of the Volunteer, Ridge Road.

Sworn to before me, and acknowledged this 1st day of November, 1824. *S. Badger, Ald.*

I certify that, for a year past, I have been afflicted with an ulcerated sore leg, attended with a burning and itching sensation, which made me miserable, preventing me from enjoying my natural rest, and in a great degree rendering me incapable of attending to my business. Having heard of Dr. Smith's mode of practice, I applied to him for assistance, and I am happy to state that I think he has made a thorough cure, as I have, for some time past, suffered no pain, nor is there any symptoms of a relapse. I thus publicly tender him my thanks, and feel confident that I can recommend all sufferers to his skill and humanity, who are afflicted with the same malady.

Any further information will be obtained by calling at my residence, or at my shop, in Fourth above Noble street. JOHN POINT,

Pump Maker, No. 3 Richardson's Court.

I certify that for eight years last past, I have been suffering from an ulcerated sore leg, which, at times, was partially healed, but would break out again with greater virulence than before, and I could perceive no improvement in the appearance of the ulcer, but that it evidently grew worse, attended with great pain and swelling. After all my endeavours to get it cured, and being almost in despair of getting relief, fortunately for me, I heard of the cure that Dr. Smith had effected in the case of Mr. Apple; upon which I immediately applied to him for medical aid, and I now have the satisfaction to state publicly, that I consider myself perfectly cured, without even a scar, and can confidently recommend to the skill of Dr. Smith, all such as are suffering from ulcerous complaints. Any information respecting my case, will be freely given to the enquirer, by applying at No. 50 Cherry st. to ADAM HAMPTON.

Sworn to before me, this 2d Nov. 1824,

S. BADGER, *Ald.*

I certify that I had been, for a long time, labouring under a scrofulous complaint, and an ulcerated sore throat, from which I suffered severely, and at the same time, was afflicted with a tetter which covered my whole body, which, in a great measure deprived me of strength to follow my trade, and I had, during that time, the attendance and advice of medical men, without any visible benefit, but rather grew worse, and my case was so bad that I despaired of ever being cured—till, fortunately for me, I heard of Dr. Smith's skill, as a physician and upon my applying to him, was taken under his care, and, to my surprise and great satisfaction, was perfectly cured in the short space of four weeks. I am now in perfect health, and there is not the slightest perception of the return of my old complaint. I therefore thus publicly express my gratitude to him, as being, through the blessing of God, the cause of my perfect restoration to health, and the enjoyment of life, of which I had, at one time, given up all hope, and recommend to his skill, all those who are suffering with the same complaints from which he has so happily relieved me.

M'KINNEY PORTER.

Cherry street, near Ninth.

Witness, WILLIAM WILSON.
Philadelphia, Oct. 28th, 1824.

This is to certify, that I was afflicted, for more than six years previous to my leaving England, with a pain in my back and left side, accompanied with a very bad cough, so that I could not lie in bed for three months, and during my indisposition, I was reduced to much debility of body. In this extreme ill health, I was induced to apply to at least thirty respectable Physicians, from many of whom I received assurance that I could not survive the disordered state of my body; but leaving England, I came to America, hoping the voyage would be of service to me, but this also failed. I, however, finally heard of Doctor Smith and on application to him, I received a phial of his Pulmonary Balsam, which perfectly cured me in a few days, and I have been as well as ever I was in my life, ever since, to my great joy and satisfaction. ROBERT STANLEY.

No. 4 Little York street, Baltimore.

Sworn and subscribed before me, 5th Dec. 1820.
M. D. Tilden.

This is to certify, that for five years last past, I have been afflicted with the Asthma, and a cough, sometimes to a distressing degree, at other times I enjoyed, comparatively, a good state of health—but I was never entirely cured of my complaint. I had tried numerous remedies, and have had much medical attendance, but without effecting a cure. About 6 months since, I had a violent attack of the Asthma, which affected me so powerfully, that for twenty-four days and nights in succession I could not lie down in my bed, but was obliged to sit in a chair in a reclining posture, and it was attended with such a laborious breathing that life was a burthen to me. In this state, with little hope of ever again recovering my health, I applied to Dr. Smith wishing to obtain some relief from suffering:—he gave me some of his Pulmonary Balsam, and in the space of twenty-four hours time I was sensibly relieved—and by continuing the medicine for a few days I was restored to perfect health, which I have now enjoyed for about five months. In order that the medicine may be more generally known, and to the information of those suffering from Asthma, I give this public testimony of his skill in that complaint.

FANNEY CONDE.

No. 114 North Fifth street.

Witness CHARLES CONDE.
Philadelphia, Jan. 27th, 1825.

This is to certify that I was for nearly three years troubled with a cough, pains in my breast, and back; and had every symptom of an approaching consumption. I was unable, at times, to attend to my business, and I had made use of many medicines, but without experiencing any relief, until I applied to Dr. B. M. Smith, who gave me two or three bottles of his Pulmonary Balsam, which effectually cured me in about four weeks time. Since then, say six months, I have enjoyed good health, and have had no return of my former complaint,—for which I tender him my sincere thanks. WM. H. HAY,

No. 1[illegible] North Fifth street.

Witness, J. CREIGHTON.
Philadelphia, Jan. 26, 1825.

About two years since I was taken ill with the Ague and Fever, with which I was afflicted in various forms for eight or nine months—when in addition to the Ague and Fever I was attacked with the Liver complaint, with pain in my side and breast, and an Asthmatic cough. I was much debilitated, and suffered much pain. In this condition I continued till about eight months ago, having until then taken much medicine without any benefit: I was gradually losing my strength, so much so that I could scarcely walk, nor could I speak much above a whisper. At that time I called on Dr. Smith, who undertook my case, and in about four or five weeks restored me to health and to a prospect of enjoying my life in comfort and with satisfaction. For these seven or eight months last past I have been in good health, and so I still continue—and with cheerfulness I give this public testimony of gratitude to Dr. Smith for the benefit I have received from his medical skill. BRIDGET CARROLL,

No. 37 Mead Alley, Southwark.

Witness, RICHARD CARROLL.
Philadelphia, January 27, 1825.

I am desirous to make known to the public, for the benefit of those who may be afflicted with tetter—that I had been for about eighteen months suffering under that troublesome disorder, and for twelve months previous to my applying to Dr. B. M. Smith, I had made use of every means, I could procure to obtain relief, but without having made any progress towards a cure—my throat and face was much inflamed and I could have no rest from the irritating malady. I then called on Dr. Smith, and he performed a cure in the course of four weeks, much to my satisfaction.—It is now eight months since I have been cured, and there is not the slightest appearance of a return of my old complaint. JOHN R. KNIPE,

January 27th, 1825. No. 85 Callowhill street.

CHARLES EVANS's PRESS-SCREW MANUFACTORY, No. 29 Bread street, (or Moravian Alley,) Philadelphia, where he has on hand, Press Screws for Fullers, Paper Makers, Book Binders, Tobacconists, &c. also, Screws for raising Mill Stones. All kinds of work done. Copper and Silversmith's Tools made on reasonable terms. A supply of the above Screws is kept at A. Shaw's, south west corner of Third and Arch streets. 18

ARTIFICIAL FLOWER MAKING, taught at a reduced price at No. 22 Branch street,—18

CHEAP and FASHIONABLE FEATHERS, of every description, for sale by WM G CREASE, No. 41, South East corner of Chesnut and Third streets.

SMITH & WHALAND's Brush and Bellows Manufactory, No. 8 1-2 North Third street, where articles in either line, may be had at a cheap rate, wholesale and retail.

J. UNDERWOOD, (from London) Manufacturer of Mustard, Cayenne, Essence of Anchovies, Curie and other rich sauces Kechup, Picalilly and all other Pickles, &c. &c. wholesale & retail, at No. 7 South [illegible] street. DOOR MATS of a superior quality.

B. D. TOMKINS's Cheap Dry Goods and Fancy Store, No. 29 South Second-Street. A complete assortment of Tailors Trimmings constantly on hand. 19

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market street, 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and other BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry st. the first house above 8th st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons,—9

CHARLES STEVENSON, Goldsmith and Jeweller, No. 113 South Second street, opposite the Custom House.*

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 98 South Second st. keep for sale a large assortment of Clarified Quills.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 119 N. Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

JACOB MAAS, Engraver in various branches, No. 128 Locust street, between Tenth and Eleventh sts.

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No. 31 North Eighth street.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 163 Vine street.—3

BOLWELL & SHERMAN, Mercers & Taylors, No. 237 Market street.—108

GEORGE MILNER, Carpet Weaving and Customer's Weaving done as usual, Carpeting for sale low, at No. 100, North Fifth street, near Race st. 166—6.*

JOSEPH DONALDSON Hat Manufacturer, has constantly for sale a large Assortment of HATS, No. 2, North Second street, above Arch street. 160—*

PHILIP WINNEMORE's Fancy Dry Goods Store, No. 86 South Fourth street. An elegant assortment of Seasonable Goods of the first quality on hand.—9

ABRAHAM VANHORN's Suspender Manufactory, No. 22 Bank street. Suspenders wholesale and retail at the lowest prices.—sept 4

ENGLISH GRAMMAR taught correctly in the [illegible] part of the time usually devoted to it by J. GROUT, in the Shakspeare Buildings.—176

RICHARD STARR's Type Foundry, No. 188 [illegible] Ninth street—dwelling, No. 174.

JOHN M'CLOUD, Hatter, No. 46 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder of the edges of Books, Letter & Filagree Paper, [illegible] Vine st.

BENJ. RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

CHAS. P. LISLE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. Land Agent, Broker and Conveyancer—also, Discounts promissory Notes.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 284 Market st. above 7th, where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton HATS.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Marble Yard, No. 1 north Eleventh st. where a great variety of Marble Mantles, and other Marble work can be had cheap for cash.—aug 14

INSOLVENT DEBTORS

CAN have their Bonds, and final Petitions to Court, correctly and legally drawn out for two dollars, on application at No. 7 North Sixth street, one door below South Aley. feb 12—tf

SARAH DAVIS & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they manufacture SUSPENDERS of every description, and particularly J. Davis's Genuine Patent Improved Suspenders, which answer for pantaloons and drawers, such as no one else makes; and hope that their attention to business will merit the favours of the public.

Likewise CRAVAT STIFFENERS, of the best quality can be had wholesale and retail, at

No. 51, South Front Street.

N. B.—The Patent can be seen by applying as above. feb. 12—tf

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WRITING, DRAWING, and
ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

G. GARTH, respectfully informs Parents and others interested in the education of youth, [illegible] that he has commenced teaching the above branches in distinct classes. Scholars may be entered for one, or all the branches, as most convenient, particular hours being devoted to each subject.

The advantages of this mode of instruction are well known. When the teacher's undivided attention can be devoted to one class, not exceeding twelve, no time is lost, and the progress made by the pupils is rapid.

A few vacancies remain to be filled up. For particulars inquire at No. 303 North Third street, between Green and Coates' streets. jan 29—tf